VISIONIAS
INSPIRING INNOVATION

ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper I)

केंद्र
Centre

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

VISION IAS

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-I)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-I) (2031)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. काकतीय राजवंश ने स्थापत्य कला और साहित्य के क्षेत्र में एक अमिट छाप छोड़ी है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The Kakatiya dynasty left an indelible mark in the fields of architecture and literature. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The Kakatiyas of Warangal left an indelible mark in various cultural aspects.

IMPACT ON ARCHITECTURE

→ Rudradaman Temple dedicated to Lord Shiva was built during the reign of Kakatiyas.

→ The temple recently received UNESCO World Heritage status in 2021.

IMPACT ON LITERATURE

→ Kakatiyas promoted literature in Telugu.

→ various vernacular books were written in Telugu.

→ Carnatic music and its lyrics were promoted in Telugu.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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2. राष्ट्रीय आंदोलन के दौरान बाल गंगाधर तिलक ने राष्ट्रीय चेतना उत्पन्न करने और जनता को राजनीतिक आवाज प्रदान करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई थी। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was instrumental in creating a national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during the course of national movement. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Tilak played a crucial role in creating national consciousness and giving political voice to the masses during national movement.

ROLE OF TILAK

→ Tilak participated in Swadeshi Movement of 1905.

→ He awakened national consciousness by reviving the lost glory of India and showed people how British diminished the glory of our nation.

→ He used religious symbols like Raksha bandhan, Ganesh idols for Ganesh Chaturthi and celebrated Shivaji festivals to emphasise on the might of Marathas like Shivaji

→ Tilak wrote Gita Rahasya, Home to the Arctic → these books created national consciousness.

→ Tilak was an extremist, he gave voice to the masses by propagating extremist methods like boycott and extending Swadeshi Movement to the whole of India

→ He was responsible for Surat split but he reconciliated with the Moderates in Congress during Lucknow session of 1916.

→ Tilak created the Home Rule ~~Rea~~ League in 1916 to bring self-rule in India, along with Annie Beasant.

→ Tilak supported the Chapekar Brothers for their act of killing Rand who was responsible for Plague in Bombay during 1890s.

→ Tilak was sentenced to Mandalay for sedition ~~ag~~ against the government.

Thus, Tilak fought tooth and nail against the British by uniting common masses through his newspaper like Kesari and Maharatta. Thus, he is also called 'Father of Indian Unrest'.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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3. 1929 के कांग्रेस के लाहौर अधिवेशन ने अनेक महत्वपूर्ण तरीकों से स्वतंत्र भारत के विज़न को आकार प्रदान किया। व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The 1929 Lahore session of Congress shaped the vision for an independent India in many important ways. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The 1929 Lahore Session shaped the vision for an independent India in the following way –

- The 1929 Session proclaimed 'Complete Independence' for India.
- It shifted away from the narrative of mere dominion status for India.
- It gave a bill of Fundamental Rights to be provided to the citizens of India.
- These Fundamental rights were later included in Part-III of the Indian Constitution.

→ The session advocated liberty, equality and justice – social, economic and political to the Indian citizens.

→ The session also emphasised on fraternity among Indians.

→ The Session enjoined the State to work for the upliftment of poor and weaker sections of the society. Thus, a welfare socialist state was envisioned.

→ Secularism values were promoted & communal feelings were to be disincentivized.

→ Citizens to uphold and frame their own Constitution and abide by it at all times.

Thus, in this way, Lahore session shaped the vision for Independent India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. व्याख्या कीजिए कि किस प्रकार विभिन्न ऐतिहासिक अनुभवों ने चीन और जापान जैसे देशों को स्वतंत्र और आधुनिक राष्ट्रों के रूप में विकास हेतु व्यापक रूप से भिन्न पथों पर अग्रसर किया। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explain, in what ways, different historical experiences led countries like China and Japan on widely divergent paths to building independent and modern nations. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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China and Japan had widely divergent paths.

TRANSFORMATION OF CHINA

- Historical Experiences :-

→ Opium wars with the British
→ China was Part of Silk route
→ China exported tea to British
→ Internal civil war between KMT and Communist Party.

- Path to building modern Nation

→ Communistic Principles adopted
→ State to own and distribute resources
→ Silk Route experience gave china the experience to handle Global value chains (GVC) and logistics
→ Heavy industrialisation
→ Communes Policy benefitted Agriculture
→ Opening of Economy in 1988 by Deng Xiaoping → china is now a leading industrial producer and part of most GVCs.

TRANSFORMATION OF JAPAN

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Historical Experiences

→ Japan allied with Germany during world wars
→ Axis Powers like Japan were defeated in world war
→ Hiroshima and Nagasaki nuclear bomb attacks shattered Japan.
→ ~~Jap~~

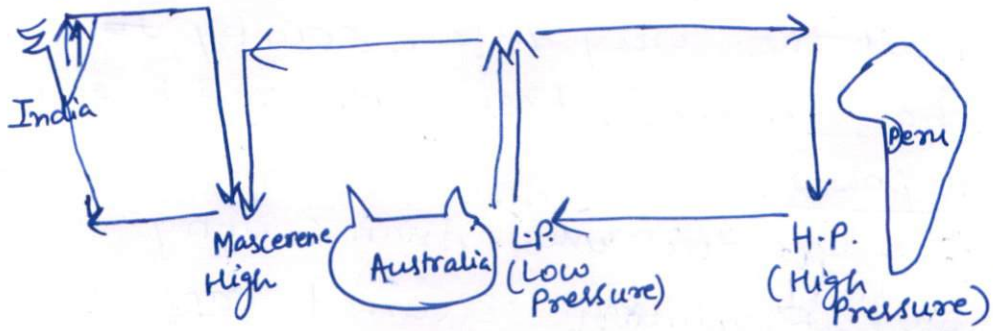
Path to building modern Nation

→ Japan is the only Asian country ~~to~~ which has never been colonised by any foreign power.
→ ~~At~~ Japan is the only Asian country where Industrial Revolution occurred rapidly by building on the innovation of US, UK.
→ Japan signed a Peace Treaty with USA that US would take care of the military needs of Japan and protect her during war.
→ This reduced military expenditure of Japan & Japan could focus on its economic development.
→ Japan used lean production method in automobile production and Toyota became leading car producer.
→ Japan is now an advanced nation and fulfills infrastructural needs of other nations through its ~~Ap~~ JICA and ADB.

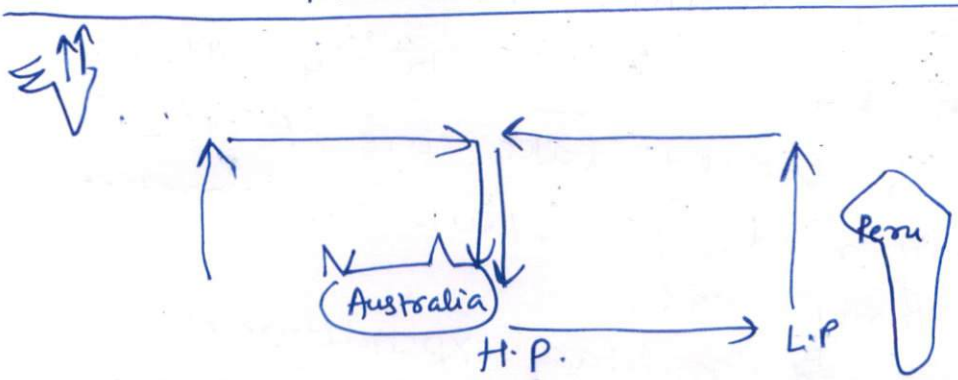
5. मैडेन-जूलियन ऑसिलेशन क्या है? यह अल-नीनो से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? भारतीय मानसून पर इसके प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What is Madden-Julian Oscillation? How does it differ from El-Nino? Discuss its impact on Indian Monsoon. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Madden-Julian Oscillation occurs in the Central Pacific Ocean. It does not have any adverse impact on the weather and climatic conditions, unlike El Nino which harms weather conditions in India, Australia and Peru.

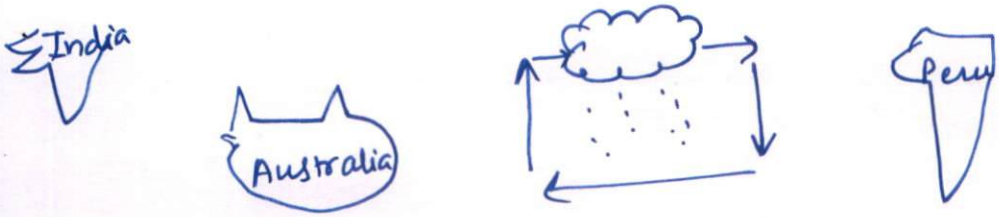


NORMAL OSCILLATION



EL-NINO OSCILLATION

→ The cycle reverses in El-Nino Oscillation & Indian Subcontinent gets poor rain during El-Nino.



उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MADDEN - JULIAN OSCILLATION (MJO) IN CENTRAL PACIFIC OCEAN.

IMPACT OF MJO ON INDIAN MONSOON

→ MJO has very limited impact on Indian Monsoon.

→ Due to its minimal impact, the Indian monsoon is not adversely affected.

→ Continuous Indian monsoon occurs and normal crop growth and production occurs.

6. अंतर्जनित बल क्या हैं? उनके प्रकारों पर प्रकाश डालिए और पृथ्वी पर विभिन्न स्थलाकृतियों के निर्माण में उनके द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
What are endogenic forces? Highlight their types and discuss the role played by them in forming various landforms on the earth. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस क्षेत्र में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Endogenic forces are the forces which originate inside the earth.

TYPES OF ENDOGENIC FORCES

→ Volcanic forces
→ Earthquake forces.
→ Radioactive forces

ROLE IN FORMATION OF LANDFORMS

→ At the mantle-core boundary, radioactive forces originate which lead to divergence of plates, resulting in the formation of mid-oceanic ridges.

→ These radio-active forces can also lead to convergence of plates leading to the formation of :-
- Fold Mountains (like Alps, Himalayas)
- Volcanoes
- Trenches
- Earthquakes.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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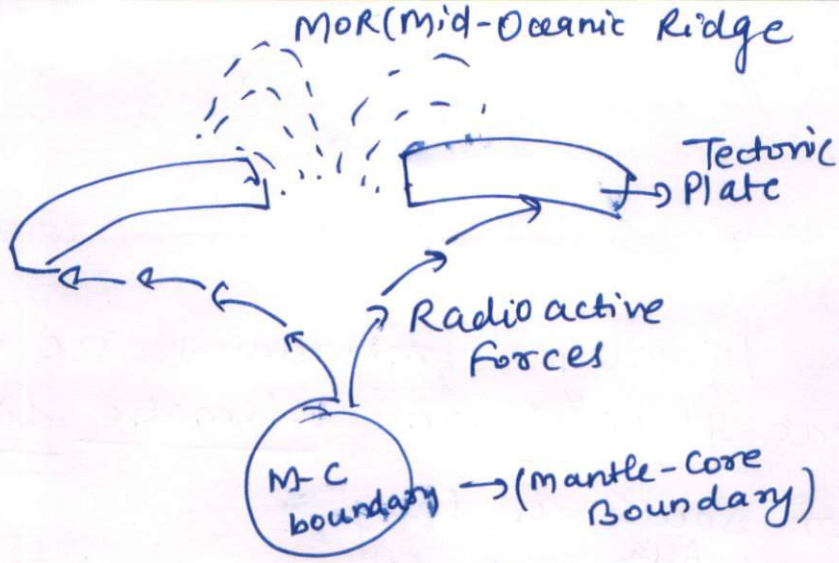
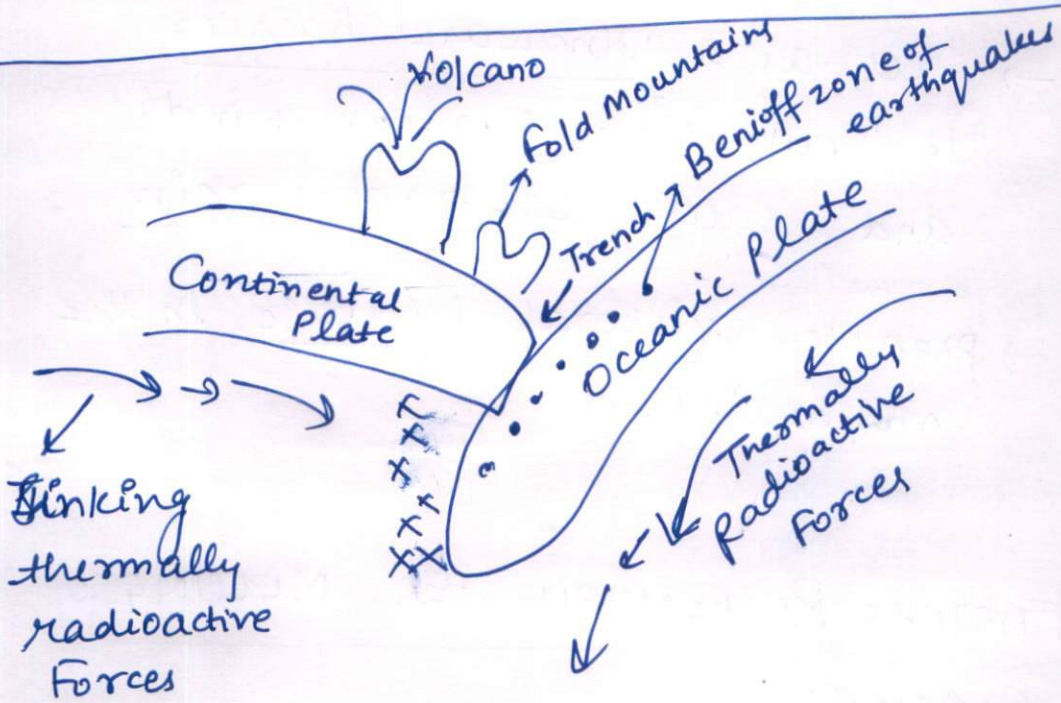


DIVERGENCE OF PLATES



CONVERGENCE OF PLATES

Due to sinking of thermally radioactive forces, oceanic plate which is heavier subducts below continental plate and this leads to formation of volcanoes, trenches. Examples :- Pacific Ocean Ring of fire.

7. दक्षिण एशिया के लिए हिमालय पर्वत प्रणाली के महत्व के संदर्भ में, हिमनदों के पिघलने के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों और क्षेत्र पर इसके प्रभाव की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In context of the significance of the Himalayan mountain system for South Asia, explain the factors responsible for melting of glaciers and its impact on the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Himalayan mountains are of great physical and climatic significance for South Asia as they :-

→ prevent cold siberian winds from entering into India.

→ act as a windward barrier to South west Monsoon winds and cause orographic rain.

→ promote pastoral lifestyle in the mountains.

FACTORS RESPONSIBLE FOR MELTING OF GLACIERS :-

- Climate Change
- Global Warming
- Inter-glaciation cycles
- Weakening of the cryosphere
- Heat generated due to tectonic movements of Indian and Eurasian Plate

IMPACT OF MELTING OF HIMALAYAN GLACIERS

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Frequent floods → loss of life and property

→ Harm to flora and fauna of the region

→ Initially, salinity of the rivers reduce due to glacier melting, benefitting the fishes living below water.

→ Gradually, when there is no more ice left in glaciers to melt, the salinity of the rivers increases, adversely affecting the life below water i.e. fishes

→ Livelihood of fishermen will be in danger.

→ Himalayan glaciers will no longer protect India from cold siberian winds

→ Reduced orographic rain due to less windward effect on melted glaciers.

Thus, it is imperative that we act against Climate Change and global warming so that we can prevent melting of glaciers.

8. कोविड-19 महामारी ने वैश्वीकरण को न केवल अत्यधिक सुभेद्य और कमजोर व्यवस्था के रूप में उजागर किया है, बल्कि इसके गुणों पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए भी बाध्य किया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The COVID-19 pandemic has not only exposed globalisation as highly vulnerable and fragile but also forced a rethinking on its merits. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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COVID-19 has aptly exposed the fragility of Globalisation.

VULNERABILITES EXPOSED BY COVID-19

→ Global Value Chains (GVCs) Came to a halt due to lockdowns in industries

→ Chip and semiconductor shortage affected supply of automobiles and smartphones

→ 'Virus' knows 'no borders' → Pandemic spread across the entire world, thanks to improved transport connectivity.

→ Banning airlines became difficult due to pressures of globalisation.

→ Import of raw materials adversely affected which harmed Indian industries

→ Import of Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients (APIs) affected as India depended majorly on China for its imports of APIs.

→ Vaccine nationalism showed globalisation is a farce.

RETHINKING ON GLOBALISATION KINDLED BY COVID-19

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ DIVERSIFICATION OF GVCs → Japan and Australia and other countries now want to reduce their dependence on china and diversify their GVCs to other locations like India.

→ ATMNIRBHAR BHARAT → Self-reliance is key as during crisis, globalisation or dependence on other countries does not help.

→ EXPAND INDIGENOUS PRODUCTION OF SEMICONDUCTORS and chips through PLI scheme

→ DIVERSIFY ENERGY IMPORTS for energy security and to prevent coal crisis and natural gas crisis.

Thus, it is good that India is enhancing its domestic capabilities of production post-covid. However, it must not shun globalisation completely. It must not be afraid to import. It should import more raw materials and export finished products and benefit from globalisation

9. शहरी भारत में अभी भी जाति आधारित असमानताएँ किन तरीकों से प्रकट होती हैं? उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In what ways are caste-based inequities still manifested in urban India? Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Caste leads to social stratification of the society which does more harm than good.

Urbanisation has led to dilution of caste identities in the following ways :-

- Principle of anonymity is more pronounced in urban areas.
- People travel together in a Metro train irrespective of Caste identities
- Congested space in urban areas leads to people living together irrespective of caste.

WAYS IN WHICH CASTE-BASED INEQUITIES ARE STILL MANIFESTED IN URBAN INDIA :-

→ Ghettoisation :- There are colonies meant for higher castes and lower caste people are confined to specific ghettoes in cities.

- CASTE-BASED CONSIDERATIONS still prevail in marriages.
- Caste-based Reservations are still being demanded by erstwhile prosperous castes. Examples:-
  → Jats in Haryana
  → Patidar in Gujarat.
- INTER-CASTE Marriages are still opposed by urban Parents.
  Eg:- Honor killing of a Dalit boy ~~for~~ by the girl's father who belonged to upper caste in an urban area.
- Reservations to certain castes creates a feeling of hatred among those who do not get reservation. Eg:- Indian reservation system does not respect merit and admissions to colleges is determined by caste-based reservation. As a result, ~~man~~ brain-drain occurs from India and the lower castes never get due respect.

In this way, caste-based inequities are still manifested in urban India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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10. मासिक धर्म सदैव वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से घिरा रहा है, जो महिलाओं को सामाजिक-सांस्कृतिक जीवन के अनेक पहलुओं से दूर कर देता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इन वर्जनाओं और मिथकों से निपटने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Menstruation has always been surrounded by taboos and myths that exclude women from many aspects of socio-cultural life. Discuss in the context of India. Also, suggest some steps to combat these taboos and myths. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Menstruation is the periodic phenomena inside a girl's body which is necessary to develop her reproductive abilities.

Despite its huge importance, it is looked down upon in the society.

MYTHS AND TABOOS ASSOCIATED

→ Women get evil spirits into them during menstruation
→ Inauspicious event
→ Ill omen for the Society

EXCLUSION OF WOMEN FROM SOCIO-CULTURAL LIFE

→ Women are denied entry to temples
Eg:- Sabrimala Temple
→ Women are asked to remain confined to homes in a small room

during menstruation.

→ Women are discouraged from attending social events and gatherings during menstruation.

→ Their cultural participations in fairs, school events, festivals gets reduced during menstruation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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STEPS TO COMBAT TABOOS AND MYTHS

- Celebrate Menstruation as a festival rather than demonise it

→ Eg:- Kamakhya Temple celebrate menstruation of the Goddess & Considers the phenomenon as holy and auspicious in a girl's life.

- BEHAVIOURAL CHANGE IN THE SOCIETY is need through various campaigns on social media

- MENSTRUATION LEAVES made voluntary in WORKPLACES like Zomato granted such leaves. This leads to women emponeement.

- PROVISION OF SANITARY NAPKINS by govt. → Reduce GST on them. This ensures access.

11. दक्षिण भारत में धार्मिक भक्ति की उत्पत्ति और प्रसार का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए और चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इस लोकप्रिय आंदोलन ने दक्षिण के स्थानीय साहित्य में स्वयं को अभिव्यक्त किया। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Provide an account of the origin and spread of devotional Bhakti in South India and discuss how this popular movement expressed itself in the vernacular literature of the south. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhakti Movement was prominent movement in the South which emphasised on devotion to God.

ORIGIN & SPREAD OF BHAKTI IN SOUTH INDIA

→ Alvars i.e. Vaishnavites as well as Naiyyars i.e. Shaivites were prominent in the South.

→ Chaitanya Prabhu spread Krishna Bhakti in the South.

→ various poems dedicated to God were made in the South.

→ Several Dravida-style temples played a role in the spread of Bhakti movement in the South.

→ Ritual based worship was de-emphasised & personal devotion to God was promoted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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EXPRESSION OF BHAKTI MOVEMENT IN THE VERNACULAR LITERATURE OF SOUTH

→ Bhakti movement decentralised the devotion towards God by expressing itself in regional languages, and not restricting itself ~~in~~ to mere Sanskrit.

→ Several books in Tamil and Telugu were written like Divyaprabandham, Silapaddigalam, Manimekalai, Agathyam, and Tirukural by Thiruvalluvar.

→ Devotional poems and songs were composed.

→ Carnatic music and Carnatic Dance were promoted.

Thus, vernacular literature was strengthened.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. आरंभिक मध्यकाल में भारत में शहरों के पतन का विचार कुछ लोगों द्वारा प्रतिपादित किया गया है, परंतु देश के विभिन्न भागों से प्राप्त साक्ष्य भिन्न संकेत प्रदान करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The idea of urban decay in India in early medieval times has been propounded by some but evidences from various parts of the country suggest otherwise. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urban Decay refers to the reversal of the process of urbanization during medieval times.

→ The Mansabdari system and decay of military system during medieval times led to urban decay.

→ But evidences from various parts of country suggest otherwise as –

- Villages were still backward than urban areas.
- Urban areas still attracted industries like jute, cotton, sugar mills.
- Agriculture was still confined to rural areas and did not proliferate to urban areas.
- Taxation system was robust in urban areas too
- Criminal justice system as well as Civil justice system as well as police, faujdar–kotwal system was effective in urban areas.

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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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13. गांधीजी के रचनात्मक कार्यक्रमों का सार, साम्राज्यवाद विरोधी राष्ट्रवादी संघर्ष से कहीं अधिक था। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The essence of Gandhiji's constructive programme went well beyond the anti-imperialist nationalist struggle. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Gandhiji's constructive programme was based on the strategy of 'Struggle - Truce - Struggle'.

→ Gandhiji recognised that the capacity of masses is limited to continue the struggle against the imperialistic forces for long.

→ Hence, Gandhiji advocated truce after ~~at~~ a period of struggle.

→ In this period of truce, he encouraged Congress leaders to engage in Constructive Program to benefit the community.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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TOOLS OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

→ Use Charkha to make Khadi
→ Use brooms to clean public as well as private places.
→ Community religious services
→ Community education in schools

IMPACT OF CONSTRUCTIVE PROGRAM

→ Untouchability reduced
→ Dignity of Labour values recognised
→ Cleanliness is next to Godliness
→ Social capital enhanced
→ Children got value-based education.
→ Spirit of serving the masses awakened — Service of human beings is ~~above~~ next to service of God, as Gandhiji said.
→ Masses got the time to reflect and recoup their strength for a mass struggle.

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हालांकि, भारतीय उपमहाद्वीप की सामाजिक-राजनीतिक जटिलताओं ने विभाजन को अपरिहार्य बना दिया था, परंतु यह ब्रिटिश नेतृत्व की विफलता थी जिसके कारण रक्तरंजित घटनाएँ घटित हुईं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Though the socio-political complexities of the Indian subcontinent may have made partition inevitable, it was the failure of British leadership that led to a bloodbath. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Partitition happened in India due to divide and rule policy of the British.

SOCIO-POLITICAL COMPLEXITIES IN INDIA

→ Muslims did not gain much from Khilafat movement.

→ Congress was heavily dominated by caste Hindus, thus the Muslims felt alienated

→ Muslims remained socially and educationally backward in India

→ Leaders like Tilak promoted Hindu festivals like Ganesh Chaturthi, Rakshabandhan during Swadeshi movement
Muslim festivals were not given due weightage.

→ Political representation of Muslims was low.

→ Nehru and Patel were not ready to allow Jinnah to lead Congress and Country. This made partition inevitable.

FAILURE OF BRITISH LEADERSHIP

→ British pitted Indians against India

→ They introduced Separate Electorates for Muslims in 1909.

→ This led to rise of Communal feelings among Muslims

→ Cabinet mission of 1946, wanted a United India and rejected the demand for Pakistan → This enraged the Muslims

→ This led to Communal riots on Direct Action Day in 1946.

→ Mountbatten failed to diffuse the riots and accepted Partition.

→ But enmities between Hindus and Muslims had elevated to such a level due to British policies that bloodbath became inevitable

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15. अर्धचालक और इलेक्ट्रॉनिक चिप निर्माण उद्योग की अवस्थिति को प्रभावित करने वाले कारकों की पहचान करते हुए, इनकी वर्तमान वैश्विक कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत द्वारा अपने इलेक्ट्रॉनिक विनिर्माण परिवेश का समर्थन करने के लिए हाल के दिनों में क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the factors affecting the location of semiconductor and electronic chip making industry, discuss the reasons behind their current global shortage. What steps has India taken in recent times to support its electronic manufacturing ecosystem? (Answer in 250 words) 15

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FACTORS AFFECTING LOCATION OF SEMICONDUCTOR & CHIP INDUSTRY

→ Availability of raw materials like silica, quartz, silicon.

→ Location which has suitable infrastructure for manufacturing

→ Manpower with technical and scientific knowledge as in Silicon Valley, Taiwan → there is concentration of skilled professionals at one location

→ Proximity of educational institutions which teach electrical engineering

→ Government policies like tax sops, subsidies, export promotion in SEZs

→ Linkage to Global value chain via ports, transport and communication.

All these factors affect location of chip industry.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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REASONS BEHING GLOBAL SHORTAGE

→ Covid 19 Pandemic

→ Lockdowns in industries

→ Slow manufacturing

→ Halting of Global supply chains

→ Slow imports of raw materials like silicon, lithium from China

→ Increase in prices of raw materials due to high demand

→ Few locations only manufacture chips like US, South Korea, Taiwan

STEPS TAKEN BY INDIA

→ PLI → Production-linked Incentive Scheme

→ Manufacturing Companies are being subsidies for a certain amount of sales and for doing greenfield investment in semiconductor sector.

→ Global foundries companies are being attracted through tax sops

→ Ease of Doing Business is being promoted.

→ India is becoming part of global supply chains as countries look to diversify their supply chains away from China after Pandemic

→ Infrastructure push via Gati Shakti

→ Reduced Logistics Costs

→ Investment in Human Resources

All these steps are making the environment conducive for chip industry.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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मृदा निर्माण या मृदाजनन को प्रभावित करने वाले सक्रिय और निष्क्रिय कारकों को चिन्हित करते हुए, मृदा निर्माण में शामिल प्रक्रियाओं की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Identifying the active and passive factors affecting pedogenesis, explain the processes involved in soil formation. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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~~ACTIVE~~ Pedogenesis is the process of formation of soil through weathering of rocks.

ACTIVE FACTORS AFFECTING PEDOGENESIS

→ Collapse of mountains due to natural causes or anthropogenic causes like blasting of mountains for development work

→ Sand mining

→ Floods

→ Rainfall also affects breaking of rocks

→ Sunlight also triggers physical disintegration of rocks to form soil.

PASSIVE FACTORS AFFECTING PEDOGENESIS

→ Land degradation
→ Soil erosion
→ Droughts
→ Wind flow.
→ Weathering
→ Chemical & physical disintegration of rocks.

PROCESS INVOLVED IN SOIL FORMATION

→ Weathering → Breaking up of rocks due to sunlight, rainfall

→ Movement of soil through winds

→ Settlement of soil, formation of humus, top soil, plants & trees ~~are~~ hold the soil and prevent further soil erosion.

All these factors result in soil formation.

उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखन चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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17. तड़ितझंझा, बिजली का चमकना (लाइटनिंग) और ऐसी कई घटनाएं भारत में मानसून-पूर्व ऋतु की विशेषताएं हैं। इस संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए कि तड़ितझंझा की उत्पत्ति कैसे होती है और भारत के विभिन्न क्षेत्रों पर मानसून पूर्व वर्षा के प्रभाव की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Pre-monsoon season in India is characterised by thunderstorms, lightning and many such events. In this context, explain how thunderstorms are formed and discuss the impact of pre-monsoonal rainfall in various regions of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

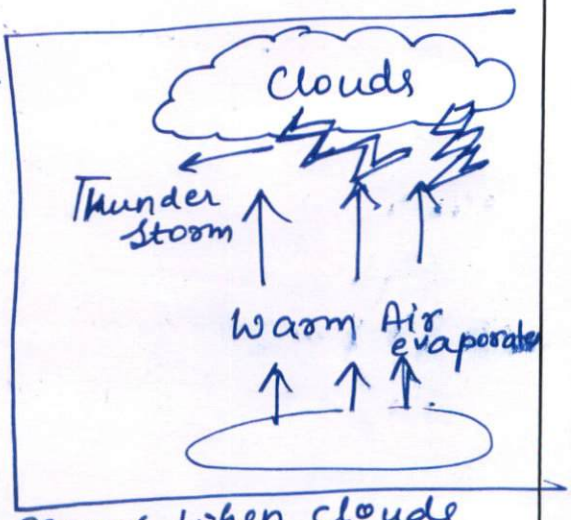
उम्मीदवारों इस हाशिए नहीं लिखना चाहिए Candidates must not write on this margin

Thunderstorms are formed when warm air on the surface of earth evaporates and condenses to form clouds.

→ When warm air evaporates, it rises up and acquires Latent Heat of Vaporisation.

→ As it goes upwards, it cools down and the moisture in the air condenses

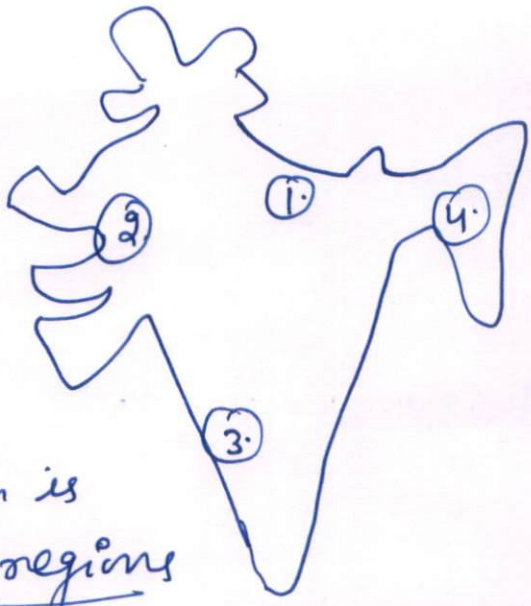
→ The Latent Heat of vaporisation converts into specific Heat and clouds are formed.



→ Due to friction among clouds, a loud sound is formed, causing thunderstorms and rain occurs when clouds become too heavy with water droplets.

IMPACT OF PRE-MONSOONAL RAIN

(1.) Pre-monsoon rain in India can cause heavy damage to crops which are ready to be harvested.



(2.) Pre-monsoon rain is good for dry regions which face water scarcity already

(3.) Western Ghats, benefits from pre-monsoon rain as rain benefits the flora and fauna

(4.) North-east regions like Meghalaya, which face water scarcity also benefit from pre-monsoon rain.
Efforts are made to collect this rain water via rainwater harvesting.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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एनर्जी बास्केट का विविधीकरण अब भारत के लिए एक विकल्प नहीं, अपितु एक आवश्यकता बन गया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Diversification of energy basket is no longer a choice for India, it has become a necessity. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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India import 80% of its oil requirements. This is met mostly by imports from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and USA.

India also imports coal and natural gas from different countries like Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Russia and Mexico.

Given huge domestic demands to meet energy needs, India needs to diversify its energy basket.

IMPORTANCE OF DIVERSIFICATION OF ENERGY BASKET

→ To lower dependence on one specific country for imports

→ To lower risks and uncertainty arising from global events like

- Pandemics
- Trade wars
- Sanctions

→ To meet growing energy needs of growing population

→ For energy security

→ Continuous supply of Natural gas for manufacture of fertilizers so that agriculture can flourish and benefit other sectors through forward and backward linkages

→ To build one's own strategic reserves of energy sources.

→ To keep our thermal plants running, continuous supply of coal from different countries is important

→ To provide continuous supply of electricity to different households under SAUBHAGYA Yojana.

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→ To meet cooking fuel needs of population, India needs to import natural gas from different countries and not just rely on Qatar and US for its natural gas needs.

→ For continuous running of UJIWALA Scheme which leads to food security via cooking fuel security, it is important that India imports Natural Gas

→ For utilisation of Clean Energy fuels like methanol, ethanol for running automobiles

Thus, it is imperative that India diversifies its energy basket and not depend on one nation for its energy needs.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. समकालीन भारतीय समाज, स्वयं को पश्चिम की नकल करने की एक बढ़ती आकांक्षा और रूढ़िवादी पारंपरिक विचारों के पुनरुद्धार के बीच दुविधापूर्ण स्थिति में पाता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The contemporary Indian society finds itself caught at the intersection of a growing aspiration to mimic the West and a revival of the conservative traditional outlook. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Globalisation has encouraged Indian citizens to mimic the west.

EXAMPLES OF INDIANS MIMICKING THE WEST

→ Clothing style has become western

→ Food habits → Burger, Pizzas

→ Linguistic impact → English has become lingua franca both in Govt. offices and private corporations

→ Individualism, materialism have increased

→ Visit to fairs have decreased; people now prefer to go to malls. This has caused loss to local artisans.

→ Caste cultures have diminished, merit matters more during recruitment. Inter-caste marriages becoming more common.

REVIVAL OF CONSERVATIVE TRADITIONAL OUTLOOK

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Hybrid clothing lines consisting of both traditional and western elements, is being developed.

→ Western Food joints are offering Indian food, eg, McDonald's offering Navratri Thali

→ Hindi being promoted in Govt. offices

→ Arts of local artisans and related regional documents are being uploaded on the Internet to conserve the traditional art.

→ Amazon is listing handicrafts and products manufactured by tribals

→ Increased demands for caste-based reservation

→ Honour killings and caste considerations during marriages are still common in some families. Thus, the conservative traditional outlook is again being revived despite westernisation of Indian society.

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भारत के शहरीकरण में दिखाई देने वाली प्रवृत्तियों को ध्यान में रखते हुए, एक स्थायी तरीके से शहरों की योजना और प्रबंधन का मार्गदर्शन करने हेतु एक नई शहरीकरण नीति के लिए महत्वपूर्ण विचारों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

In view of the visible trends in India's urbanisation, discuss the key considerations for a new urbanisation policy to guide the planning and management of cities in a sustainable manner. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Urbanisation is the process of increase in the population of urban areas due to

Push factors
- → like lack of employment opportunities in villages
- → Lack of health, education facilities

Pull factors
- → Better infrastructure in cities
- → Better job opportunities
- → Better health and education facilities in cities.

At present, 35% of India's population lives in urban areas. It is projected that this number will become 40% by 2030.

KEY CONSIDERATIONS FOR A NEW URBANISATION POLICY :-

- **SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT :-**

→ Cities have become urban heat islands
→ Massive pollution
→ The new policy should contain steps to curb pollution and use energy efficient air conditioners to curb heating effects.

- **LAND POLICY**

→ Rules and regulations should be made governing land to curb illegal construction,

encroachment of public land for private purposes.

→ Slums management should also be considered.

- PLANNED DEVELOPMENT OF CITIES

→ Decentralized Planning should be done

→ Community participation in decision-making to be encouraged.

- WASTE MANAGEMENT

→ The policy should contain steps for effective management of solid and liquid waste

→ Garbage policy and innovative use of garbage (waste to energy) to be explored

- BALANCED REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT

→ This will ensure that migration is curbed and all regions benefit from public welfare schemes.

- PURA (Providing Urban Amenities to Rural Areas

→ Making smart villages and providing them with effective infrastructure will lower the pressure of migration on urban areas.

- SMART CITIES

→ Using technology – AI, Blockchain, Cloud Computing to run processes in cities

- STRENGTHEN HEALTH & EDUCATION FACILITIES

→ Make citizens more aware about their civic obligations.

- ACCOUNTABILITY of administration towards citizens to be strengthened

→ to create a culture of trust &

→ build social capital

All these considerations ~~can~~ in the new Urbanisation Policy can guide management of cities in a sustainable manner.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

18-12-2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper II)

केंद्र
Centre VISION IAS. (DELHI)

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश **उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।**	**Important Instructions** **Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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परीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर Signature of Examiner(s)	

प्राप्तांक के विवरण (परीक्षक द्वारा भरा जाए)/ Marks Details (To be filled by the Examiner(s))

प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
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उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-II)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-II) (2032)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अनुच्छेद 22 के कुछ हिस्से मूल अधिकार नहीं हैं बल्कि भारत के नागरिकों के लिए 'मौलिक खतरे' हैं। भारत में निवारक निरोध सम्बन्धी कानूनों के मुद्दों पर बहस के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

It has been argued that some parts of Article 22 are not Fundamental Rights but 'Fundamental Dangers' to the citizens of India. Discuss in light of the debate on issues around the preventive detention laws in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Article 22 talks about the procedure for detention of a person ~~who~~ by the state when such a person's actions are considered to be a threat to the security of the state.

PARTS OF ARTICLE 22 CONSIDERED TO BE FUNDAMENTAL DANGER

→ A person be detained if he seems to pose a threat to the society through violence, promotes enmity between different sections of society.

→ If a person does suspicious activities or does anything related to terrorism, he be detained to prevent any harm to society.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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ISSUES

→ Presumption of harm does not prove guilt of the person.

→ Unless guilt is proved, person should be considered innocent.

→ Large number of people are being detained under Preventive Detention by the state

→ This prevents citizens from raising their voices against the state

→ Courts are overburdened

→ Courts not able to provide speedy justice in cases of preventive Detention.

→ Prisons are over burdened with people under Preventive detention.

Reforms needed to course correct.

2. न्याय का प्रशासन, केवल अपराधी को दोषी ठहराने और निर्दोष को दोषमुक्त करने तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि इसका एक पक्ष निष्पक्ष और त्वरित सुनवाई भी सुनिश्चित करना है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में विचाराधीन कैदियों की संख्या में वृद्धि के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों और उनके सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु किए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The administration of justice is not limited to conviction of the guilty and acquittal of the innocent but also ensuring fair and speedy trial. In view of this, discuss the reasons behind increase in the number of undertrials in India and measures taken to ameliorate the issues faced by them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Fair and speedy trial is an age-old problem in India.

REASONS BEHIND INCREASE IN UNDERTRIALS

- Over-burdened courts
- 3 crore cases are pending in courts
- ~~Lack~~ Vacancies in Courts
- Less working hours of Courts
- Courts not working at their full capacity.
- Indiscriminate usage of Preventive Detention Laws like TADA, UAPA, 1967.
- Lack of economic capability of the undertrials to hire lawyers who charge hefty fees.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MEASURES TAKEN :-

→ Prison Reforms

→ Police Reforms (Prakash Singh Judgement)

→ Separation of Crime investigation from Law and order issues

→ Supreme Court Judgements on judicious use of UAPA and other Preventive Detention Laws

→ Judicial Reforms

→ Increase in the number of benches

→ Fast-track hiring of judges to fill vacancies.

→ Use of technology like AI to solve pending cases.

Thus, only speedy justice can address the problem of burgeoning undertrials.

3. भारत में सहकारी समितियों के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए विवेचना कीजिए कि हाल ही में गठित सहकारिता मंत्रालय किस प्रकार इन्हें प्रोत्साहन प्रदान करेगा। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Highlighting the significance of cooperatives in India, discuss how the recently created Ministry of Cooperation will give an impetus to them. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Cooperatives are a group of people who come together voluntarily to form a business to earn income and raise their living standards.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COOPERATIVES

- Raise incomes

  Eg:- Amul is a Cooperative which raised the incomes of dairy farmers manifold and made Amul a global milk brand.

- Build Social Capital — trust, mutual understanding among members

- Provide Credit

  Eg:- Primary Agriculture Cooperative Banks provide collateral-free loans to farmers which reduces the latter's dependence on moneylenders

- Innovate

  Eg:- Amul has used innovative artificial insemination techniques to raise its yield of milk.

ROLE OF MINISTRY OF COOPERATION

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ To provide institutional support to cooperatives

→ Facilitate and strengthen cooperative movement in India

→ Improve the sources of income of Cooperatives

→ Collective ownership of cooperatives by employees will improve their work culture with the help and guidance of the Ministry.

→ Improve Corporate governance of cooperatives

→ To improve transparency and accountability of cooperatives, especially credit cooperatives

→ Provide marketing support to agricultural cooperatives

All this will strengthen cooperative movement in India.

4. NGT अधिनियम इस अधिकरण को केवल न्यायनिर्णायक भूमिका तक सीमित न रहने और तात्कालिक पर्यावरणीय आवश्यकताओं हेतु निवारण प्रदान करने की क्षमता के साथ एक अद्वितीय संस्थान के रूप में कार्य करने की अत्यधिक स्वतंत्रता प्रदान करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The NGT Act gives much leeway to the tribunal to go beyond a mere adjudicatory role and act as a sui generis institution with the capacity to provide redressal for environmental exigencies. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

The NGT Act, 2011 gives NGT an adjudicatory role as well as role to take up cases suo-motu.

ADVANTAGES :-

→ Effective grievance redressal

→ Environmental Conservation

→ Effective monitoring

→ Prevention of breakdown of environmental Rules

→ Ensures adherence to environmental rules and regulations.

Example → NGT recently pulled up industries in UP for discharging their untreated sewage into river Ganga.

→ NGT levied heavy fines on such industries.

Thus, NGT Act ensures effective compliance of all stakeholders with environmental laws.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

5. NFHS-5 द्वारा रेखांकित किए गए जनसांख्यिकीय परिवर्तनों के संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि जनसंख्या नियंत्रण कानून सही दिशा में उठाया गया एक कदम होगा? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
In the context of demographic changes highlighted by the NFHS-5, do you think population control legislations will be a step in the right direction? (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

NFHS-5 showed that there has been a demographic shift in India. Now, number of women are more than number of men. Also, there is more awareness on use of Contraceptives both by men and women.

→ NFHS-5 data shows that the Total Fertility Rate of India has stabilised to 2.1, which is close to the population Replacement level.

→ This has happened due to:-

- Enhanced education of women
- Effective use of Contraceptives
- Increasing awareness and exercise of choices by women.

→ Some Southern States have TFR less than 2.

→ However, some northern states like UP, Bihar have TFR higher than 2.

Since on average, India has a TFR of around 2, thus, population control measures and legislations should be abandoned.

→ This will ensure freedom of choice to all stakeholders.

→ Coercive measures always do harm and can be counterproductive like China's One-Child Policy.

→ Instead, government should resort to awareness about contraceptives and family planning so that population control can be curbed through effective persuasion.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. PMAY-G की उपयोगिता इसके डिजाइन पर निर्भर करती है, जो पिछली ग्रामीण आवास योजनाओं की तुलना में एक उल्लेखनीय सुधार है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The utility of PMAY-G hinges on its design, which is a marked improvement over the previous rural housing schemes. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

PM Awas Yojana - Gramin being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development is a marked improvement over other previous rural housing schemes.

REASONS

→ Under PMAY-G, there is Convergence with other schemes like MGNREGA

→ People hired under MGNREGA build the houses of people under PMAY-G.

→ Rural people are given credit over and above Rs 2 lakh provided by the government for construction of houses.

→ Unlike previous schemes, PMAY-G leverages technology effectively.

→ All the houses have been geo-tagged.

→ The progress on construction of rural houses is monitored real-time on the dashboard of Ministry of Rural Development.

→ The identification procedure of beneficiaries under PMAY-G is more robust than previous schemes.

→ Thus, there are less inclusion and exclusion errors.

→ The outcomes of the scheme are being regularly monitored by Development, Monitoring and Evaluation office of NITI Aayog.

Thus, PMAY-G is a marked improvement over previous schemes in its design.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. भारत की पोषण स्थिति दीर्घ काल से लोगों के लिए खतरे का एक विषय रही है। विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में पोषण संकट की समस्या के समाधान हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (Answer in 150 words)10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidate must not write on this margin

Nutritional status in India has been a cause of concern.

ISSUES

→ As per NFHS-5, 32% of children are stunted.

→ Around 20% of children face wasting.

→ Around 36% of children are underweight.

→ 50% of women in India are anaemic

→ India's ~~got~~ rank in Hunger Index is deteriorating each year.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES :-

→ Fortification of food

→ PDS rice, wheat can be fortified with Vitamin A and proteins

→ Effective implementation of Mid-Day meals in Schools

→ Provision of nutritive biscuits to the poor

→ Regular monitoring of POSHAN Abhiyan

→ Mobilising SHGs to cook food in community kitchens so that the poor can get food. This will also solve the hunger crisis. Eg:- Aam Aadmi Canteens in Delhi, Anna Canteens in Andhra.

→ Obesity and Lifestyle diseases be countered through awareness

→ Capacity-building of Anganwadi workers

→ Provision of iron-folic tablets to pregnant women.

All this will solve nutrition crisis.

8. अपनी बढ़ती जनसंख्या की संभावनाओं को मूर्त रूप प्रदान करने के लिए, कौशल और शिक्षा के बिना विकास के पथ पर भारत की यात्रा निस्संदेह अधूरी होगी। इस संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू की गई राइज (RISE) और इक्विप (EQUIP) योजनाओं के महत्व की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

To realise the potential of its growing population, India's march towards development will undoubtedly be incomplete without skills and education. In this context, discuss the significance of the recently launched RISE and EQUIP schemes. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Skilling and education is imperative for India's development.

SIGNIFICANCE OF RISE AND EQUIP SCHEMES

→ Under EQUIP, teachers will be hired to provide creative and innovative skills to students in colleges.

→ Industry-academia linkage to be done to provide skills.

→ Exchange programs are organised for students. This enables students to go

abroad & learn from foreign exchange programs.

→ Professors from foreign universities also collaborate with Indian Universities.

→ Innovation is promoted in village schools.

This will undoubtedly usher a skill revolution in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

9. भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और सागर (SAGAR) पहल में आसियान ब्लॉक की केंद्रीयता की विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the centrality of ASEAN bloc in India's Act East policy and SAGAR initiative. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

ASEAN is ~~g~~ a group of South-East Asian countries.

The objective is to bring and promote socio-economic development of region.

India's Act East Policy will

→ enhance trade with ASEAN countries

→ Connectivity to be enhanced through Kaladan Multimodal Project.

→ Economic services be exchanged with ASEAN

→ Cultural exchanges and tourism be promoted.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

SAGAR (securing Growth for All in the Region)

Objectives :-

→ Maritime cooperation with ASEAN countries

→ Control the hegemony of China in South China Sea and Indian Ocean.

→ Ensure freedom of Navigation in the Sea.

→ Promote Maritime trade

→ Counter China's String of Pearls strategy

→ Ensure maritime security and safety of sea lines of communication with the help of ASEAN countries.

Thus, engagement with ASEAN needs to be enhanced.

10. आर्कटिक क्षेत्र में बढ़ती रुचि के आलोक में चीन की पोलर सिल्क रोड पहल की विवेचना कीजिए और भारत के लिए इसके निहितार्थों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Discuss China's Polar Silk Road initiative in view of the growing interest in the Arctic region and state its implications for India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

China's Polar Silk Road is a road from China towards the Arctic region.

CHINESE INTERESTS IN ARCTIC

→ Hydrocarbons
→ Oil
→ Natural Gas
→ Minerals
→ Polymetallic Nodules

China hopes to benefit from the resources of Arctic and seeks to achieve a seemless connectivity from its mainland to Arctic.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

IMPLICATIONS FOR INDIA :-

→ Over-exploitation of resources by China

→ Increase in Chinese hegemony is a cause of concern for India

→ Easy connectivity and transfer of maritime resources like fishes, minerals from Arctic to China will strengthen China's economic heft.

→ Debt-trap diplomacy used by China to help countries in building its Polar Silk Road is also a cause of concern for India as it affects India's bilateral relations with other countries.

11. शक्ति के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत का अनुपालन संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में इसकी मूल भावना के आधार पर किया जाता है, जबकि ब्रिटेन में विशुद्ध रूप से इसका अनुपालन कभी नहीं किया जाता और भारत ने अत्यधिक अपवादों के साथ इसका अनुपालन किया है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The doctrine of Separation of Powers is followed in US with a spirit, never followed in UK purely, and India has followed it with large exceptions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Separation of Powers ensures division of powers among various organs of government.

Organ	Power
Legislature	Law-making
Executive	Implementation of Laws
Judiciary	Adjudication of disputes

The US has strict separation of Powers. Eg:-

→ The Executive in USA is not a part of the Senate or the House of Representatives

→ Thus, the executive is strictly separate from the Legislature.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

USA	India
→ Executive not part of Legislature	→ Executive i.e. Ministers are part of Legislature
→ Executive not responsible to Legislature	→ Executive i.e. Council of ministers are collectively responsible to Lok Sabha.
→ Judiciary can strike down any law. (Judicial supremacy)	→ Judiciary can strike down law only if it violates Basic structure
→ Judiciary does not make laws.	→ Judicial activism and judicial directives are visible in India Eg:- Police Reforms → SC gave 7 directives to be followed by State Governments.

→ UK has very loose separation of powers.

→ The MPs in UK's British House of Commons can also be Ministers, just like in India

→ UK has parliamentary supremacy Thus, UK's Judiciary cannot strike down Parliament's law.

India has followed Principle of separation of Powers largely as Laws are passed after effective debates by MPs and Parliamentary Committees,

Executive implements laws (and provides advice to Ministers in framing policies),

Judiciary adjudicates but intervenes to fill the gap created by legislature and executive, in public interest.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

12. भारत में एक सुदृढ़ और निष्पक्ष चुनाव प्रणाली लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम में कुछ प्रमुख सुधारों पर निर्भर करती है। समकालीन मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
A robust and fair electoral system in India is hinged upon few key reforms in the Representation of People's Act. Discuss in the context of contemporary issues. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Indian electoral system is vibrant and robust but there are a few issues.

ISSUES IN ELECTORAL SYSTEM

→ First-Past-the-Post system (FPTP) promotes vote-bank politics.

→ FPTP ensures majoritarianism and voices of the minorities are ignored.

→ SOCIAL ISSUES

→ Bribery
→ Corruption
→ Money, muscle Power
→ Criminalisation of Politics.
→ Caste-based Voting
→ Religions and faith of candidates matter during Contesting elections.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- TECHNOLOGICAL ISSUES

→ Glitches in EVMs, VVPATs

→ Ineffective monitoring of Voting Booths and EVM Strongrooms

- ECONOMIC ISSUES

→ Funding of Elections is not transparent

→ Electoral Bonds have increased opacity

- JUDICIAL ISSUES

→ Fast-track courts (to convict politicians) are few in number

→ Delayed justice

→ Delayed conviction

- INSTITUTIONAL ISSUES

→ Election Commission does not have powers to deregister a party for electoral offences.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ELECTORAL REFORMS

1. Simultaneous Elections be explored

2. Role of money, muscle power be reduced

3. Fast-track courts be set up for speedy justice

4. State funding of elections

5. Use of technology

Thus, the Election Commission needs to be strengthened with plenary powers to deregister a party. Only then, true electoral reforms are possible.

13. भले ही दबाव समूह शासन (गवर्नेंस) में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाते हैं, फिर भी ऐसे समूहों के प्रतिनिधित्व और उनके वित्त-पोषण के साथ-साथ सरकार के साथ उनके संबंधों में पारदर्शिता से संबंधित अनेक मुद्दे विद्यमान हैं। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though pressure groups play an important role in governance, there have been issues surrounding transparency in the representativeness of the groups and their funding as well as their relationship with the government. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Pressure groups are groups of people who pressurise the government to achieve their common interest.

ROLE OF PRESSURE GROUPS

→ To gain tax concessions favourable for their businesses. Eg:- FICCI, ASSOCHAM

→ To welfare of workers. Eg:- Trade Unions like AITUC demand minimum wages and good working conditions for their workers.

→ Voice the concerns of those people who do not have the time and resources to negotiate with the government. Eg:- Mazdoor Kisan Sangathan addressing farmer grievances and engaging with govt.

ISSUES :-

- **TRANSPARENCY IN REPRESENTATIVENESS OF GROUPS :-**

→ These groups are not 'inclusive'.

→ Minorities like Transgender, Muslims, women are hardly able to form these groups.

→ These pressure groups are formed only by those who have :-

- Wealth → Eg:- businessmen form FICCI
- Caste Power → Eg:- Jats in Haryana
- Number Power → Eg:- Patidars in Gujarat

→ The leaders of these groups are influential people and the entire group abides by the wishes of the leader.

→ Thus, there is little role of common people in these groups, who fail to get any significant representation.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- FUNDING ISSUES

→ These pressure groups like FICCI, ASSOCHAM get international funding

→ Farmer groups were also alleged to get funding from pro-Khalistan groups from abroad

- RELATIONSHIP WITH GOVT.

→ These pressure groups lobby hard with the government to push their interests

→ These groups fund elections and thus political parties listen to these groups.

Eg:- Bribing of politicians by big zamindars to cajole government to dilute land reforms is common.

→ MNCs like Amazon try to bribe politicians to push their agenda to introduce FDI in multibrand retail.

Thus, ~~NGOs~~ Pressure Groups need to be regulated for effective governance.

14. शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में आमूल चूल परिवर्तनों हेतु केंद्र और राज्य सरकारों द्वारा किए गए सुधारों के बावजूद, उनके कुशल कामकाज के संबंध में अनेक चुनौतियां बनी हुई हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite reforms by the Central and state governments to overhaul the Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), several challenges remain with regard to their efficient functioning. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) created under Article 243 of the Indian Constitution consists of Municipalities and Municipal Corporations. However, they ~~have~~ are not functioning efficiently.

CHALLENGES FACED BY ULBs :-

- Lack of finance

→ Municipal bonds are unable to raise capital from bond market

→ Investors are not attracted to buying these bonds as they are not aware of the functioning of municipalities

→ Credit Ratings of municipalities can help to raise investor awareness.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- Ineffective implementation of Property Tax Collection policies

  → There is massive encroachment on public lands by slums

  → Thus, property tax collection has not been effective and Municipalities are unable to effectively use the public land.

- Parallel Bodies

→ Parastatals like District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) interfere with the the work of municipalities.

→ There is no role clarity.

→ Effective activity mapping needs to be done.

- Lack of accountability and transparency, corruption, poor work ethics

→ Political interference in municipalities reduces their effectiveness

→ Democratic functioning and decentralised Planning hardly witnessed in municipalities

→ Poor infrastructure

→ Poor monitoring and evaluation of government policies.

→ Lack of training

→ Lack of municipal Cadres

→ Municipalities need to leverage technology and ensure capacity building of its personnel for solving complex urban problems and effective grievance redressal of citizens.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

15. कल्याणकारी पहलों में नागरिक अधिकार सम्मिलित होते हैं, जबकि मुफ्त उपहार संरक्षक-ग्राहक सिंड्रोम उत्पन्न करते हैं। भारत में शासन (गवर्नेंस) के संदर्भ में परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
Welfare initiatives embody civil rights, whereas freebies cultivate a patron-client syndrome. Examine in the context of governance in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The governance in India should ensure that nobody is left behind.

This can be ensured through welfare initiatives as well as through freebies.

IMPORTANCE OF WELFARE INITIATIVES

→ Welfare programs like MGNREGA provide citizens with the Right to Livelihood. NREGA is a demand-driven program and ensures that anybody who needs a job, is given a job through NREGA.

→ It strengthens civil rights, without giving anything for free.

→ People have to unskilled work in order to get NREGA wages.

→ similarly, PM Fasal Bima Yojana is a welfare initiative

to provide insurance to farmers.

→ Again, PMFBY is not free as farmers have to pay 2% premium to insurance companies and rest of the premium is paid by State Governments.

→ This creates a sense of entitlement of farmers towards the scheme.

→ Similarly, Interest-Subvention schemes to MSMEs help MSMEs to stand on their feet. The interest has to be paid by MSMEs but less. This ensures their welfare and embodies civil rights.

FREEBIES

→ Freebies are free lunches given by patrons (government) to clients (citizens)

→ Example :- Loan - waivers given during time of elections establish a patron-client syndrome which is harmful both for political governance as well as economic system.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Freebies encourage moral hazards among the clients and lead to principal-agent problems.

→ Freebies like ~~free~~ power subsidies, irrigation subsidies, fertilizer subsidies lead to over-use of water and fertilisers leading to land degradation.

→ Freebies impose excessive cost on the exchequer and thus, should be discouraged for effective governance.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भले ही गैर-सरकारी संगठन (NGOs) राष्ट्र के विकासात्मक लोकाचार का एक अभिन्न अंग हैं, फिर भी भारत की शत्रु शक्तियों के इशारे पर राष्ट्रीय विकास में बाधा डालने का प्रयास करने वाले NGOs की गतिविधियों पर अंकुश लगाना राज्य का वैध हित, कानूनी अधिकार और संवैधानिक कर्तव्य है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Even though non-governmental organizations (NGOs) are an integral part of a nation's developmental ethos, the State has legitimate interest, legal authority and constitutional duty to curb the activities of those NGOs, which attempt to hamper national development at the behest of the forces inimical to India. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

NGOs are non-profit associations whose aim is to serve the people and the society.

ROLE OF NGOs in NATION'S DEVELOPMENT

→ Serve as grassroot institutions
→ Act as agents of change
→ Provide services which the state and the market fail to provide
→ Ensure conservation of environment, thus promote sustainable development
Eg:- NGOs like Greenpeace, Goonj
→ Women empowerment by promoting SHGs, eg:- SEWA (self-employed women's Association
→ Conservation of natural resources
→ Ensure government's accountability through RTI.

ATTEMPTS BY NGOs to HAMPER DEVELOPMENT

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Excessive PILs in Courts to stall development projects by NGOs

→ Apologist attitude towards Naxals, Maoists Eg:- PUCL

→ Protest against mining projects, dam, hydroelectricity, railway projects undermining develop

→ Protest against Nuclear Power plants, thus depriving India of clean source of energy

→ Acting on the wishes of their donors

→ Foreign-funded NGOs protest against Coal-based thermal power plants so that Indian governments enters into contract with US-based MNCs to import Natural Gas. Thus, NGOs like Greenpeace protested against Coal Mining in Singrauli at the behest of MNCs.

Thus, the state has:

- Legitimate interest
  (to stop the excessive undue protest by NGOs to continue development projects for economic growth and welfare of the public)

- Legal authority
  (under FCRA i.e. Foreign Contribution Regulatory Act, 2011 to regulate the funding of NGOs and monitor the utilisation of funds by NGOs) and

- Constitutional Duty
  (under Part IV of the Constitution i.e. Directive Principles of State Policy) to work for the welfare of the public.

NGOs and the state need to build trust and work together to take India to greater heights.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

17. जहाँ, स्वास्थ्य देखभाल के तीनों स्तरों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करने की तत्काल आवश्यकता है, वहीं यह अनिवार्य है कि सरकार प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल को लोक कल्याण समझते हुए इसमें सुधार करे। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

While there is an urgency to focus on all the three levels of healthcare, it is imperative that the government looks towards improving primary healthcare as a public good. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Recently, the XV Finance Commission has announced a health grant of Rs 70,000 crores for Rural and Urban Local Bodies.

The focus is to improve primary healthcare as a public good.

IMPORTANCE OF PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

→ Helps in Prevention of diseases.

→ ~~Ef~~ Early detection of diseases like Tuberculosis, Covid.

→ Curing diseases

→ Effective treatment near doorstep.

→ Medical counseling for family planning, mental health.

PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

(1.) RURAL AREAS

→ The primary healthcare infrastructure in rural areas is quite robust

→ Due to NRHM (National Rural Health Mission) launched early in rural areas, there are many Primary Health care centres (PHCs) in rural areas.

(2.) URBAN AREAS

→ Urban areas have less PHCs as compared to rural areas because NUHM (National Urban Health Mission) was launched very late in comparison to NRHM.

→ Also, there is lack of Inter-agency coordination in urban areas.

Example :- Delhi's MCD cancelled land allotments to Mohalla clinics and also shut down a few mohalla clinics, citing complex rules. Thus, primary healthcare infrastructure is still weak in urban areas.

STEPS TO IMPROVE PRIMARY HEALTHCARE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Increase inter-agency coordination

→ Enhance the ratio of doctors working in rural areas.

→ XV Finance Commission has recommended Creation of All India Medical Service to address the problem of

- inter-regional disparity of doctors
- incentivise urban doctors to serve in rural areas.

→ Forge partnerships with biotech companies for medical equipments

→ Effective procurement of genuine medicines, medical toolkits, vaccines, oxygen cylinders.

→ Effective monitoring

→ Capacity building of ASHA and Anganwadi workers.

All this will ensure robust primary healthcare system.

18. बाल विवाह पर अंकुश लगाने के प्रयासों के बावजूद, यह भारत में अभी भी विद्यमान है। इसके लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। भारत में बाल विवाह की प्रथा को समाप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा और क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite initiatives to curb child marriage, it continues to persist in India. Explaining the reasons behind this, analyse its impact. What further measures can be taken by the government to eliminate the practice of child marriage in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Child marriage is a social custom in which girls and boys get married before reaching the age of 18 and 21 years respectively.

REASONS BEHIND CHILD MARRIAGE

→ SOCIAL REASONS

→ Age-old tradition

→ Lack of education about appropriate age of girl to get married

→ Patriarchal reasons → Parents try to get rid of their girl child as soon as possible.

→ ECONOMIC REASONS

→ Poverty → hence, parents of a girl try to reduce their burden and responsibility by marrying the girl.

→ Dowry → Lure for early dowry makes boy's parents accept child marriage.

→ GOVERNANCE REASONS

→ Poor implementation of laws regarding child marriage

→ Weak monitoring

→ Ineffective behavioural change of villagers and Panchayats.

IMPACT OF CHILD MARRIAGE

→ Girls deprived of education facilities

→ Girls forced to take up all household responsibilities

→ Adolescent pregnancies

→ Increased Maternal mortality

→ Girls being denied to develop fully into women.

→ Children being denied of their choice to marry

→ Poor education outcomes

→ Viscious cycle of poverty

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES TO ELIMINATE CHILD MARRIAGE

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ ~~Strong~~ Strict Enforcement of Laws related to child marriage

→ Vigilant Police

→ Encourage reporting of Child marriages

→ Swift action on FIRs of child marriage

→ Behavioural Change Programs and Campaigns for deterring Child marriage

→ Effective monitoring.

→ Responsive administration

→ Information, Education, Communication on TV and Radio Programs.

→ Scholarships for higher education of girls.

All this will go a long way in preventing Child marriages.

19. मध्य एशियाई देशों के महत्व के बावजूद, भारत उनके साथ अपने संबंधों को सुदृढ़ करने में असमर्थ रहा है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए, विवेचना कीजिए कि भारत इस क्षेत्र के देशों के साथ अपने संबंधों को कैसे प्रगाढ़ कर सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Despite their significance, India has not been able to strengthen its ties with the Central Asian countries. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how India can deepen its relationship with countries in this region. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Central Asian countries like Kazakhstan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Kyrgyztan are of great significance to India.

SIGNIFICANCE OF CENTRAL ASIAN COUNTRIES

- GEOSTRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

→ Central Asian countries help India to connect with Eurasia.

- ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

Central Asian countries have huge reserves of minerals like coal, uranium and hydrocarbons like crude oil, natural gas.

- POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE

→ Help to maintain peace in Asia
→ Regional stability
→ Prevent terrorism.

REASONS FOR WEAK RELATIONS :-

→ India has not able to strengthen its ties with Central Asian countries because :-

→ SCO (Shanghai Cooperation Organisation) is still in its nascent stages and has still not played a major role in strengthening ties.

→ INSTC (Indian North-South Transport Corridor) is yet not operational due to which trade from India to Eurasia has not picked up.

→ Chabahar Port in Iran is still not well-utilized by India for trade

→ Taliban Takeover of Afghanistan has jeopardised India's efforts to send goods from Chabahar to Zaranj-Delaram Highway in Afghanistan to Central Asia.

→ China, Pakistan play a disruptive role in SCO

→ Partnerships in oil and gas exploration have not yet been forced due to weak diplomatic efforts.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

WAYS TO DEEPEN RELATIONSHIP

→ Leverage SCO to promote trade i.e. free-flow of goods from India to Central Asia and vice-versa

→ Forge Partnerships for oil and gas exploration in Central Asia

→ Mining projects to be taken up

→ Develop Chabbhar Port

→ Recognise Taliban and restore connectivity to Zaranj-Delaram Highway

→ Leverage INSTC for enhanced trade.

Thus, effective diplomacy is key to deepening relationship with Central Asian countries

20. हाल के दिनों में भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों में उत्पन्न हुई चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में श्रीलंका के महत्व के आलोक में भारत उसके साथ अनुकूल संबंध कैसे सुनिश्चित कर सकता है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the concerns that have arisen in India-Sri Lanka relations in recent times. How can India ensure a favourable relationship with Sri Lanka given its importance in the Indian Ocean region? (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Sri Lanka is an important geo-strategic partner for India.

CONCERNS IN INDIA-SRILANKA RELATIONS

- SOCIAL CONCERNS
  - → Suppression of Tamil minorities
  - → special favours to Sinhalese (Buddhist) majority at the cost of Tamils

- POLITICAL CONCERNS
  - → Authoritarian attitude of government of Sri Lanka
  - → Anti-democratic amendments in the Constitution
  - → Attempts to increase the tenure of President for life.

- FISHING CONCERNS
  - → Indian fishermen are stopped from fishing in the disputed Katchatheevu island
  - → Loss of livelihoods to Indian fishermen
  - → Many Indian fishermen have been arrested by Sri Lanka.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

- ECONOMIC CONCERNS

→ Sri Lanka is reneging on its Bilateral Trade Agreement (BTA) with India

→ Indian companies' investments and Adani Projects have been stalled

→ India lost the BTA dispute with Sri Lanka.

- SECURITY CONCERNS

→ Sri Lanka providing safe havens to ISI insurgents

→ Indian youth at risk of getting influenced by ISI

→ Terrorism concerns

→ Drug trafficking, arms smuggling

- STRATEGIC CONCERNS

→ Sri Lanka's Hambantota port (leased to China for 99 years) is part of China's 'String of Pearls' strategy.

→ Chinese debt trap diplomacy with Sri Lanka and rising Chinese investments in Sri Lanka are a cause of concern for India.

STEPS TO STRENGTHEN INDIA-SRI LANKA RELATIONSHIP

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Increased Indian Investments in Sri Lanka

→ Increased Maritime Cooperation wrt
- Blue Economy
- and Securing Sea Lines of Communication in the Indian Ocean.

→ India to develop ports like Triconomalee Port in Sri Lanka to counter China's String of Pearls.

→ Joint military and naval exercises with Sri Lanka

→ Joint regulation of deep sea mining

→ Ensure freedom of navigation and rules-based usage of resources in the Indian Ocean.

In this way, India and Sri Lanka can develop a favourable relationship

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सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: **तीन घंटे**
Time Allowed: ***Three Hours***

अधिकतम अंक: **250**
Maximum Marks: ***250***

सामान्य अनुदेश

इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका में 55+1 पृष्ठ हैं। प्रश्न-पत्र, क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका के अंत में संलग्न है, जो अलग (वियोज्य) किया जा सकता है और उम्मीदवार परीक्षा के उपरांत अपने साथ ले जा सकते हैं।

रफ कार्य के लिए, इस पुस्तिका के अंत में खाली पृष्ठ दिया गया है।

पुस्तिका प्राप्त होने पर, कृपया यह जांच कर लें कि इस क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका में कोई कमी न हो, फटा हुआ पृष्ठ न हो अथवा कोई पृष्ठ गायब न हो इत्यादि। यदि ऐसा हो, तो इसके बदले नई क्यू.सी.ए. पुस्तिका प्राप्त कर लें।

General Instructions

This Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 55+1 pages. Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the QCA Booklet which can be taken away by the candidate after examination.

For rough work, blank page has been provided at the end of this Booklet.

On receipt of the Booklet, please check that this QCA Booklet does not have any shortcomings, torn or missing pages etc. If, so, get it replaced with a fresh QCA Booklet.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरा जाएगा/To be filled by the Candidate)

पंजीकरण सं./Registration No. : 579225

अभ्यर्थी का नाम/Name of Student : RUHANI

माध्यम: हिंदी/अंग्रेजी
Medium: Hindi/English

ENGLISH

तारीख
Date

19-12-2021

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)
GENERAL STUDIES (Paper III)

केंद्र
Centre

Rajinder Nagar Delhi

निरीक्षक के हस्ताक्षर
Invigilator's Signature

Kapil Chaudhary

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	महत्वपूर्ण अनुदेश	Important Instructions
	उम्मीदवारों को नीचे उल्लिखित निर्देश सावधानी से पढ़ लेने चाहिए। किसी भी निर्देश का उल्लंघन करने पर उम्मीदवारों को मिलने वाले अंकों में कटौती, उम्मीदवारी रद्द या आयोग के परवर्ती परीक्षाओं के लिए वर्जित करने इत्यादि के रूप में दण्डित किया जा सकता है।	**Candidates should read the undermentioned instructions carefully. Violation of any of the following instructions may entail penalty in the form of deduction of marks, cancellation of candidature, debarment from further Examination of the Commission etc.**
1	(क) अपना पंजीकरण सं. एवं अन्य विवरण केवल प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में उम्मीदवार के लिए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। (ख) इस पुस्तिका में अन्यत्र कहीं भी अपना नाम, पंजीकरण सं., मोबाइल नं., पता अथवा प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका संख्या न लिखें जिससे आपकी पहचान का खुलासा हो।	(a) Write your Registration Number and other details only in the space provided in the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet for candidates. (b) Do not disclose your identity in any manner such as, by writing your Name, Registration number, Mobile number, Address, Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet No. etc. elsewhere in the Booklet
2	अपनी प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में कहीं भी प्रश्नों के वास्तविक उत्तर के अतिरिक्त कुछ न लिखें जैसे कि कोई कविता/दोहा, अभद्र या अपमानजनक अभिव्यक्ति इत्यादि और न ही कोई ऐसा चिन्ह/निशान बनाएं जिसका उत्तर से सम्बन्ध न हो।	Do not write in the QCA Booklet anything other than the actual answer such as couplet, obscene, abusive expression etc., nor put any sign/mark having no relevance to the answer.
3	परीक्षक को प्रत्यक्ष/अप्रत्यक्ष रूप से कोई भी प्रार्थना/धमकी भरी बातें न लिखें।	Do not make any direct/indirect appeal/threat to the examiner.
4	उत्तर अस्पष्ट अथवा गंदी लिखावट में न लिखें। इस प्रकार के उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं भी किया जा सकता है।	Do not write answers in bad/illegible handwriting. Such answers may not be evaluated.
5	उत्तर स्याही में ही लिखें। उत्तर लिखने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग न करें, हालांकि आरेख, चित्र इत्यादि बनाने के लिए पेंसिल का उपयोग किया जा सकता है।	Write answers in ink only. Do not use pencil for writing the answers. However, pencil may be used for drawing diagrams, sketches, etc.
6	प्रवेश पत्र में उल्लेख किए गए माध्यम के अलावा अन्य किसी माध्यम में उत्तर न लिखें। अधिकृत और अनधिकृत की मिली जुली भाषा का भी उपयोग न करें।	Do not write answers in medium other than the authorized medium in the Admission Certificate. Do not use mixed language either i.e. authorize and unauthorized media together for writing answers.
7	प्रश्नों के उत्तर ठीक उसके नीचे दिए गए निर्धारित स्थान पर ही लिखें। निर्धारित स्थान के अलावा किसी अन्य स्थान पर लिखे गए उत्तर का मूल्यांकन नहीं किया जाएगा।	Write answer at the specific space (right below the question) only. Answers written elsewhere at unspecified places in the booklet shall not be evaluated.
8	यदि आप अपने किसी उत्तर को रद्द करना चाहते हैं तो उसे पेन से काट दें तथा उस पर "रद्द" लिख दें, अन्यथा उसका मूल्यांकन किया जा सकता है।	If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it and write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be valued.

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प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks		प्रश्न सं. Q. No.	अंक Marks	
1			11		
2			12		
3			13		
4			14		
5			15		
6			16		
7			17		
8			18		
9			19		
10			20		
उप-योग (A) Subtotal (A)			उप-योग (B) Subtotal (B)		
सकल योग (A+B) / GRAND TOTAL (A+B)					

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INSPIRING INNOVATION
ABHYAAS MAINS

सामान्य अध्ययन (प्रश्न पत्र-III)/GENERAL STUDIES (Paper-III) (2033)

निर्धारित समय: तीन घंटे Time Allowed: Three Hours	अधिकतम अंक: 250 Maximum Marks: 250

प्रश्न-पत्र संबंधी विशेष अनुदेश

कृपया प्रश्नों के उत्तर देने से पूर्व निम्नलिखित प्रत्येक अनुदेश को ध्यानपूर्वक पढ़ें:

*कुल **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं जो **हिंदी** और **अंग्रेजी** दोनों में छपे हैं।*

सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए नियत अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।

प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश-पत्र में किया गया है, और इस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यू.सी.ए.) पुस्तिका के मुख-पृष्ठ पर निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिखे गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।

प्रश्न संख्या 1 से 10 तक का उत्तर 150 शब्दों में तथा प्रश्न संख्या 11 से 20 तक का उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए।

प्रश्नों में इंगित शब्द सीमा को ध्यान में रखिए।

प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए कोई पृष्ठ अथवा पृष्ठ भाग को पूर्णतः काट दीजिए।

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions.

*There are **TWENTY** questions printed both in **HINDI** and in **ENGLISH**.*

All questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to Questions No. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions No. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.

Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questions-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

VISION IAS

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. **Contextual Competence**
2. **Content Competence**
3. **Language Competence**
4. **Introduction Competence**
5. **Structure - Presentation Competence**
6. **Conclusion Competence**

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

VISION IAS

1. भारत में कृषि प्रसार से सम्बद्ध मुद्दों का उल्लेख करते हुए, राष्ट्रीय कृषि अनुसंधान प्रसार प्रणाली को सुदृढ़ बनाने में कृषि विज्ञान केंद्रों (KVKs) की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Stating the issues associated with agricultural extension in India, discuss the role of Krishi Vigyan Kendras (KVKs) in strengthening the national agricultural research extension system. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Agricultural extension refers to the institutional support provided to the stakeholders involved in agriculture.

ISSUES WRT AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION

→ Lack of technology support

→ Lack of R&D in seeds

→ Transportation hurdles in providing inputs to farmers

→ Lack of counseling to farmers on the appropriate use of fertilisers. Thus, farmers end up using excessive fertilisers.

→ Lack of irrigation support

→ Poor Awareness regarding use of micro-irrigation practices.

ROLE OF KRISHI VIGYAN KENDRAS (KVKs)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

→ Strengthen Agricultural R&D

→ Communication of latest research done by Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) to the farmers

→ Awareness generation about new techniques like :

- grafting
- Aquaponics
- Vertical farming
- Hydroponics

→ Optimal usage of fertilizers is encouraged with the help of Kisan Credit cards and Kisan Soil Health Cards.

→ Soil management practices information is also disseminated

→ Micro-irrigation practices promoted.

Hence, KVKs are playing a crucial role in strengthening agro-research extension system.

2. भारत में, खाद्य प्रसंस्करण क्षेत्रक मूल्य संवर्द्धन की अपार संभावनाओं के कारण एक उच्च संवृद्धि और उच्च लाभ के क्षेत्रक के रूप में उभर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

In India, the food processing sector is emerging as a high-growth and high-profit sector due to its immense potential for value addition. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

Food processing is the process of value-addition to agricultural produce.

POTENTIAL OF FOOD PROCESSING SECTOR IN INDIA :

- ABUNDANCE OF RAW MATERIALS IN INDIA

makes the food processing sector as a high growth sector

→ India is the largest producer of milk, mango and banana in the world.

→ It is the world's second largest producer of rice and wheat.

- EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

→ This sector can reduce problem of disguised unemployment in agriculture sector

→ It can generate jobs with the help of

- Mega-Food Parks
- Field Collection centres
- Primary processing Centres which can do sorting, grading and packaging of food.

- CHANGING CONSUMER PREFERENCES

→ After globalisation and advent of media, consumers now prefer ready-to-eat food like noodles, pasta. Thus, the sector can cater to this demand

- RISING HEALTH CONSCIOUSNESS

→ This leads to a demand for sugar-free products, skimmed milk, oats which can be manufactured by this sector.

- FDI policy of Govt. in Organised Retail

→ This ~~has~~ ~~an~~ liberal FDI policy has enabled food processing industries to establish forward linkages with retailing MNCs.

→ This has encouraged entry of companies like Nestle, Danone in food processing sector.

- INFRASTRUCTURE projects like Gati Shakti and other Cold Storage Project to increase storage capacity and reduce logistic costs have further enhanced potential of this sector.

Thus, the food processing sector has immense potential for value addition.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

3. पशुधन आधारित एकीकृत कृषि प्रणाली (IFS) की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके लाभों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
Explaining the concept of livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS), discuss its benefits. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Livestock-based Integrated Farming System (IFS) refers to the combination of traditional crop farming and animal husbandary practices.

BENEFITS OF IFS :-

- Recycling of wastes
- The excreta of animals can be used as compost and manure for cultivation of crops.
- This organic farming will reduce usage of chemical fertilizers which require:
  - huge quantity of water, and
  - also degrade land
- This will also prevent contamination of groundwater.

- Livestock animals like cow, bull can plough the field which will reduce the machinery costs of farmers.
- This cost-reduction will reduce the dependence of farmers on moneylenders for credit.
- Income security of farmers will enhance
- Animal farming act as insurance against failure of crops during monsoon-deficiency.
- Milk produced by livestock can help in doubling farmers' income.
- The excreta of animals i.e. the biomass can be converted into biogas, which is a clean source of energy (renewable) and can help in combating climate change.

Thus, livestock-based IFS needs to be promoted in India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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4. जहाँ भारतीय मूल के व्यक्ति (PIO) विश्व भर में उद्यमिता का नेतृत्व कर रहे हैं, वहीं भारत में अभी भी उद्यमिता दर सबसे कम है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में उद्यमिता की गति को बढ़ाने के लिए उठाए गए नीतिगत उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

While Persons of Indian Origin (PIO) are spearheading entrepreneurship across the world, India still has one of the lowest entrepreneurship rates. Discuss. Also, state the policy measures that have been taken to increase the pace of entrepreneurship in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

PIOs are spearheading entrepreneurships across the world, except in India.

REASONS :-

→ Lack of Startup Culture

→ Too much compliance burden

→ Low Ease of Doing Business

→ Delays in getting Clearances

→ Poor credit facilities

→ High interest ~~rate~~ rates

→ Risk-taking culture is not promoted

→ Risk-aversion of Banks in lending due to NPAS.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

MEASURES TAKEN :-

→ Startup India, Stand-up India is being promoted

→ Speedy credit disbursal to MSMEs

→ Clustering of MSMEs to provide them technical support

→ Collateral free Loans given to women SHGs to start their own businesses.

→ MUDRA Yojana for MSMEs

→ Taxes have been waived for startups.

→ Promoting angel investors to invest in Startups

→ Ease of Doing Business is being enhances.

All this will increase pace of Entrepreneurship

5. 'भूमि बैंक' अर्थव्यवस्था को प्रोत्साहन देने और भारत में व्यापार सुगमता (ईज ऑफ डूइंग बिज़नेस) को बढ़ावा देने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

'Land banks' can play a critical role in boosting the economy and promoting ease of doing business in India. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

Candidates must not write on this margin

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

6. वन संरक्षण अधिनियम (FCA) में प्रस्तावित संशोधन, न केवल वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA) के विपरीत हैं, बल्कि इनके कारण भारत को जलवायु परिवर्तन पर अपनी प्रतिबद्धताओं को प्राप्त करने में देरी होने की भी संभावना है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The proposed amendments to the Forest Conservation Act (FCA) are not only antithetical to the Forest Rights Act (FRA), but are also likely to delay India achieving its commitments on climate change. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Amendments in FCA

→ Railways Department need not take approvals from Forest Department

→ State governments now need not take approvals from Central govt. for diverting forest land to other uses.

CONCERNS

→ Increased development activities will occur.

→ This will lead to pollution.

→ Tribal rights over forest produce will be trampled. This is antithetical to FRA.

→ Land acquisition is forest will occur swiftly and tribals won't get adequate compensation.

→ Tribal livelihood will be at risk.

→ Rapid deforestation will ~~tea~~ delay India's commitments to climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

7. शहरी क्षेत्रों में बाढ़ की समस्या न केवल नदियों के उफान के कारण है, बल्कि उन अनियोजित तरीकों के कारण भी है जो हमारे नगर, शहरीकरण की प्रक्रिया में अपना रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, शहरी बाढ़ पर राष्ट्रीय आपदा प्रबंधन प्राधिकरण के दिशा-निर्देशों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

The problem of flooding in urban areas is not only due to overflowing rivers, but also the uninformed ways in which our cities are coping with urbanisation. Discuss. In this context, mention the National Disaster Management Authority guidelines on urban floods. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

Urban flooding is due to the excess of water overflowing out of rivers due to:

- excessive rain due to climate change

→ Urbanisation and unplanned development of cities is leading to urban floods

→ Encroachment of river flood plains is leading to this.

NDMA Guidelines

→ Prevent disaster
→ Evacuate
→ Rehabilitate

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

8. इसरो अब केवल उपग्रहों के प्रक्षेपण तक ही सीमित नहीं है, बल्कि यह वर्षों से विकास गतिविधियों में अपनी भूमिका को लगातार बढ़ा रहा है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)
ISRO is no longer confined only to the launching of satellites, but it has been constantly enlarging its role in development activities over the years. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

ISRO is the apex space organisation of the country. ISRO not only launches satellites but also plays a developmental role.

DEVELOPMENTAL ROLE OF ISRO

- AGRICULTURE :- Remote sensing helps to monitor crop production and yields in agriculture.
- EDUCATION :- EDUSAT helps in connecting village resource centres to a centralized teacher who can impart education in remote villages
- HEALTH :- Satellites of ISRO also enable telemedicine and tele-counseling services to patients.
- COMMUNICATION :- ISRO is also ~~typ~~ tying up with private space companies to provide satellite communication to users with wide coverage and low latency.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- RESOURCE MANAGEMENT :- The BHUVAN portal of ISRO enables authorities to monitor the water resources, land resources

- DISASTER MANAGEMENT :- ISRO Satellites issue early warning ~~risk~~ alerts during cyclones, thunderstorms.

- INFRASTRUCTURE MONITORING :- Satellites of ISRO can do real-time monitoring of key infrastructure projects

- SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT :- ISRO's satellites also send real-time alerts about pollution-levels in the atmosphere so that authorities can take quick action

- MICRO-GRAVITY EXPERIMENTS :- ISRO is also doing R&D in space through its micro-gravity explain to learn about biological processes in space and how these chemical and biological reactions can be leveraged to bring development on Earth.

Thus, ISRO has been playing a huge role in development activities over the year.

9. राज्य और गैर-राज्य अभिकर्ताओं द्वारा महत्वपूर्ण सूचना अवसंरचना (CII) को लक्षित करने के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों को बताइए। साथ ही, भारत सरकार द्वारा अपने CII को सुरक्षित करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

State the reasons behind targeting of Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) by state and non-state actors. Also, discuss the steps taken by the Indian government to secure its CII. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

State and non-state actors are actively targeting the Critical Information Infrastructure (CII) like railways, nuclear plants, hospitals, power grids.

REASONS :-

- to destabilise development processes in India
- to create an atmosphere of panic among citizens
- to demand ransom from the government and citizens through ransonware attacks
- Internet democratisation and globalisation has ensured that internet can be misused by
  - non-state actors to push their radical ideology & radicalise youth.
  - state actors to fight cyberwar by crippling critical infrastructure at low cost without using costly weapons.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

STEPS TAKEN BY INDIAN GOVT. TO SECURE ITS CII

- National Cyber Policy was introduced in 2013.
- It aims to create an army of 5 lakh cyber professionals ~~which~~ who can specialise in preventing cyber attacks
- Establishment of sectoral CERT-INs in defence and railway sector and recently, power sector. other sectors also need to follow suit.
- Fiscal incentives have been given to different businesses to create a post of CISO i.e. Chief Information Security Officer ~~which~~ who can maintain cyber hygiene and cyber security of the business
- Cyber training and workshops are being organised regularly
- Capacity-building of cyber police personnel
- Awareness generation among all users
- Procurement of indigenous ICT products is being incentivised

Thus, government is making all-out efforts to secure its CII.

10. पूर्वोत्तर भारत के रणनीतिक महत्व के बावजूद, इस क्षेत्र को कई सुरक्षा खतरों का सामना करना पड़ता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, क्षेत्र में शांति और स्थिरता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

Despite the strategic significance of North-East India, the region faces several security threats. Discuss. Also, state the measures taken by the government to ensure peace and stability in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

99% of the border of North East states comprises of ~~an~~ international borders with other countries. ~~The state~~ Thus, North-east has huge strategic significance.

REASONS FOR SECURITY THREATS IN NORTH EAST (NE)

- GEOGRAPHICAL REASONS
  - → States like China and Myanmar provide safe havens to insurgents in NE.
  - → NSCN-K and People's Liberation Army (PLA) of Manipur operate from their bases in Myanmar.
  - → China provides funding to these groups.

- INEFFECTIVE BORDER MANAGEMENT has led to arms and drug smuggling across borders

- INTERNAL ETHNIC CONFLICTS among tribes like
  - → Meiteis, Kukis in Manipur
  - → Garos, Khasis in Meghalaya
  - → Nagas, Kukis in Nagaland
  - → Bodos, Nagas in Assam

also pose a ~~th~~ security threat in NE.

- POOR CONNECTIVITY of NE with the rest of India, poor employment opportunities, ineffective land reforms and governance deficit in these regions makes the youth disenchanted, who are then brain-washed by insurgents to create security issues in NE.

→ Immigration of Bangladeshi migrants and Rohingyas also creates security issues.

MEASURES TAKEN BY GOVT.

→ Border Area Development Program (BADP) to develop border areas by providing them both physical (road) and network connectivity and by organising Border Haats to provide livelihood to border areas

→ Effective Border Surveillance through ICT

→ Regulation of Borders to counter arms, drugs trafficking

→ Surgical strike on NSCN-K in 2015 in Myanmar for creating instability.

→ Negotiation and dialogue with insurgents.

→ Eg:- Naga Peace Accord signed with NSCN-IM in 2015

→ Bodos have been provided administrative autonomy.

→ Bru-Reang Agreement to rehabilitate Bru Community.

→ NRC in Assam to assuage fears of illegal Bangladeshi migrants.

Thus, govt is making all-out efforts in ensuring peace in the region.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

11. भारतीय रेलवे को लंबे समय से अल्प निवेश की समस्या का सामना करना पड़ा है, जिसने इसके परिचालन के प्रमुख क्षेत्रों पर प्रतिकूल प्रभाव डाला है। इस संदर्भ में, बुनियादी ढांचे के तीव्र निर्माण में रेलवे के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Indian Railways has suffered from chronic under-investment, which has adversely impacted key areas of its operations. In this context, discuss the challenges faced by the railways in speedy creation of infrastructure. Also, mention the steps taken by the government in this regard. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
Candidates must not write on this margin

The operations of Indian Railways have not been efficient as it is facing chronic under-investment.

CHALLENGES FACED BY RAILWAYS

- Land acquisition issues
- Locals stall projects with the help of different NGOs and demand high compensation for land acquisition.
- Ineffective monitoring of Railway projects
- Poor inter-agency Coordination :-

→ The railway department needs to get permission from forest department and other state departments for laying of tracks.

→ This leads to delays in infrastructure creation.

- High logistics costs in terms of transporting of cargo ~~and~~ ~~bti~~
- Inefficient procurement of building materials for laying of tracks.
- Improper surveillance and guarding of tracks
- Too many clearances required for infrastructure creation
- Poor management
- Ineffective coordination with other Ministries → Lack of synergy
- Inadequate leverage of technology
- Lack of PPP in infrastructure creation

STEPS TAKEN BY GOVERNMENT

→ PM Gati Shakti has been launched to provide Gati (Speed) and Shakti (Power) to infrastructure projects

→ Single-window clearance for fast clearance

→ Fast-track land acquisition

→ Dedicated freight corridors have been set up

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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→ Public-Private Partnership is being promoted in railway infrastructure creation, especially with support of Japan's JICA

→ Funding for railway projects to be mobilised by NMP i.e. National Monetization Pipeline and NIP i.e. National Infrastructure Pipeline

→ Enhanced surveillance of laying tracks, their operation and maintenance through LIDAR technology which offers high-resolution imaging.

→ Commercialising railway stations by awarding tenders to various private companies for setting their shops, just like in airports.

→ PM Gati Shakti will ensure speedy Inter-Ministerial Coordination.

→ Amendment in Forest Conservation Act, 1980 to exempt Railway Department to take permission from Forest Deparment for laying tracks in forest land owned by the former.

All these measures will go a long way speedy creation of Railway infrastructure in India

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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12. किसानों की आय को दोगुना करने के भारत के उद्देश्य को साकार करने हेतु कृषि प्रणाली के अंतिम बिंदु तक के दायित्वों पर ध्यान देने के साथ अनुसंधान और विकास (R&D) के लिए एक परिवर्तनकारी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

A disruptive approach to research & development (R&D), with a focus on last mile obligations of the agricultural system is necessary to realize India's objective of doubling farmer's income. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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The objective of doubling of farmers' income can only be achieved if India adopts a disruptive approach to R&D in agricultural sector.

REASONS FOR DOING R&D

- R&D can: enhance productivity of crops
- Increase resilience of crops to climate-change
- Reduce input costs of farmers
- Provide quality seeds to farmers
- Ensure optimum utilization of fertilizers
- Develop new techniques of micro-irrigation
- Reduce transport and logistic costs for farmers.
- Create seed Banks to preserve seeds and biological diversity for future banks.

→ R&D is helping farmers to:

- Convert their stubble into biogas, which can be ~~sold~~ used to produce electricity and generate additional incomes of farmers.

- It is due to R&D of ICAR, PUSA that PUSA decomposers have been developed to dissolve stubble and reduce the problem of stubble burning. This has saved farmers from payment of fines on burning stubble.

- R&D has enabled development of modern machines like Happy Seeders which can effectively uproot stubble.

- R&D has enabled new techniques of agriculture like
  - Hydroponics (growing crops in water)
  - Aquaponics (growing crops along with fishing)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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- Since population is increasing but land is limited, scientist have used Biotechnology to increase yields to meet food security of the nation.

Thus, crops like Bt Cotton, Bt Brinjal have been discovered which are pest-resistant and also herbicide-resistant.

- Bt Mustard has been developed through R&D in Delhi University. This will help to reduce India's import dependence on other countries like Malaysia, Indonesia for meeting its demand of edible oil.

→ Krishi Vigyan Kendras are playing massive role in counseling of farmers and in providing them with institutional and R&D support.

→ Seed Banks have been developed by ICAR, PUSA to preserve seeds.

→ Biotechnology is being leveraged to manufacture climate-resilient seeds.

Thus, R&D is necessary ~~and~~ as it is playing a huge role in doubling farmers' incomes.

13. भारत की विद्युत वितरण कंपनियों और विद्युत ग्रिड को जीवाश्म ईंधन से अक्षय ऊर्जा के अधिक संधारणीय रूपों में संक्रमण हेतु सुधारों से गुजरना होगा। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
India's power distribution companies and electrical grids must undergo reforms to transition from fossil fuels to more sustainable forms of renewable energy. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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26% of India's energy needs are being met by renewable energy. As per India's commitment in COP-26 Glasgow summit, the target is to achieve 50%. Presently, coal is the major source of production of electricity. 70% of India's electricity needs are being met by coal as it is:

- Cheap,
- Readily mined,
- Amenable to systems of thermal power plants,
- Easy to store,
- Has high calorific value.

However, to combat climate change, India's electrical grids need to transition from fossil fuel to renewable energy like

- Solar
- Wind
- Biogas
- Waste to Energy
- Hydrogen, Geothermal

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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REASONS FOR USING RENEWABLES

- → Clean Fuels
- → Less polluting
- → Less costs
- → Prevent global warming, climate change

CHALLENGES IN USING RENEWABLES

- **SOLAR**
  - → huge installation cost
  - → Storage problems
  - → Intermittent supply.
  - → Land acquisition issues.
- **WIND**
  - → Impact on birds
  - → High installation costs
- **BIOGAS (Bagasse)**
  - → Involves growing more sugarcane crops which is water-intensive, depletes groundwater.
  - → Inefficient procurement & Contracting with farmer
- **WASTE TO ENERGY**
  - → Inefficient segregation of waste
  - → Waste management is poor
- **HYDROGEN ENERGY**
  - → Produced by electrolysis which is electricity-intensive.
  - → Technology still nascent.
- Decommissioning of Coal-based thermal power plants cannot be done in one-go as it will lead to job losses. This has to be a gradual process.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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STEPS TAKEN BY GOVT

→ National Solar Mission (Off Grid)
→ Atal Jyoti Yojana
→ Solar Parks Scheme
→ Solar Rooftop Scheme
→ Off ~~grid~~ shore wind scheme
→ GOBAR-DHAN Scheme

Through these schemes, govt is trying to integrate renewable energy into power grids.

REFORMS NEEDED

- Effective implementation of RPOs i.e. Renewable Purchase Obligations so that DISCOMs mandatorily purchase some % of their electricity from renewable energy generators.
- Power exchanges to be revitalised to ensure effective power-trading
- Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) are currently in excess supply. Hence, their market prices have declined.
- Nudging states to guide their DISCOMs to adhere to their RPOs and use RECs for inter-state purchasing of renewable electricity.

All this will ensure smooth transition of DISCOMs towards renewables.

14. भारत में आगत-सघन (इनपुट इंटेंसिव) कृषि की प्रथा में, इसकी अस्थिरता और नकारात्मक परिणामों के कारण, बृहद पैमाने पर बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, निम्न बाह्य आगत संधारणीय कृषि (LEISA) के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The practice of input-intensive agriculture in India needs a massive overhaul due to its unsustainability and negative consequences. In this context, discuss the significance of Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA). (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Low External Input Sustainable Agriculture (LEISA) is a kind of agricultural practice which promotes low usage of inputs for sustainable agriculture. It promotes permaculture.

SIGNIFICANCE OF LEISA

→ LEISA will ensure natural inputs usage in agriculture instead of chemical inputs

Eg:- GM crops have "terminator seeds". These seeds, once used, cannot be used once again.

Thus, LEISA discourages the use of expensive GM seeds manufactured by Biotech companies like Monsanto, Bayer.

→ LEISA encourages the farmers traditional practice of conserving seeds for growing crops in future.

→ This reduces input costs of farmers.

→ LEISA advocates organic farming

→ Inputs like ~~agri~~ fertilisers require more water and are energy-intensive and lead to:

- Degradation of land,
- Salinity of crops and
- Pollution of groundwater.

→ Thus, LEISA advocates natural manure which is prepared using ~~cor~~ excreta of animals.

→ LEISA advocates Integrated Farming System i.e. farmers should grow both crops and also do animal farming and benefit from ~~thei~~ animal waste. This will lead to proper waste recycling.

→ LEISA promotes growing of SYNERGISTIC Crops. Eg:- Growing of banana plant and inserting the seeds of chilli and beans will create synergy as

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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chilli seeds will prevent pests from attacking banana plant; & bean seeds will fix nitrogen for the banana plant.

→ This will reduce farmers' costs on expensive inputs like pesticides and fertilisers which harm the soil and ecosystem.

→ LEISA promotes rainwater harvesting

→ By creating bunds in the field, fast flow of rainwater can be stopped and groundwater can be recharged effectively.

→ This will reduce dependence of farmers on irrigation subsidies.

→ LEISA also promotes Micro-irrigation like Drip and Sprinkler for achieving 'More crop per drop'.

→ Crop diversification and production of climate-resilient crops like millets is also promoted by LEISA.

Thus, LEISA reduces dependence of farmers on inputs which are energy-intensive and harmful by promoting sustainable agriculture.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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15. हाल ही में जारी IPCC की छठी आकलन रिपोर्ट (AR6) – 2021 को मानवता के लिए 'कोड रेड' माना गया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत पर विशेष ध्यान देते हुए इस रिपोर्ट में उजागर की गई विभिन्न चिंताओं की विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, इस रिपोर्ट द्वारा प्रदत्त उपचारात्मक उपायों को भी सूचीबद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

The recently released IPCC Sixth Assessment Report (AR6) – 2021 has been deemed as 'code red' for humanity. In this context, discuss the various concerns raised in the report with special focus on India. Also, enlist the remedial measures given by the report. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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IPCC's AR6 i.e. 6th Assessment Report is a 'Code Red' for humanity -

CONCERNS RAISED IN REPORT WITH SPECIAL FOCUS ON INDIA

→ Extreme weather events like floods to affect Mumbai and Kerala the most.

→ Global warming can trigger drought-like conditions in North-western India, lead to land-degradation and make agriculture unsustainable.

→ Health problems will accentuate, ~~espec~~ pregnant women and elderly are most vulnerable to extreme heat.

→ More cyclones in Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea – evacuation of children and women difficult during cyclones.

→ Pollution levels in Delhi-NCR will lead to health problems like asthma, respiratory and lung infections.

→ Submergence of low-lying areas during floods

→ Increased risk to port infrastructure

→ Poor and rural people are most vulnerable to climate-change

→ Migration will occur due to climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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REMEDIAL MEASURES

→ Crop diversification

→ Climate-resilient crops like millets to be promoted.

→ Effective handling of urban floods

→ Energy-efficient vehicles to reduce ~~infrastructure~~ pollution.

→ Climate and disaster-resilient infrastructure

→ Use of renewables.

→ Effective warning system to forecast floods well in time

→ Reduce urban heat island effects

→ Enhance health facilities

→ Energy-efficient buildings

→ Effective disaster management plan needed to evacuate women and children during cyclones.

→ Policy on dealing with climate refugees needs to be devised.

→ Sustainable smart cities needed.

Thus, the Report has urged India to act swiftly in the interest of all vulnerable stakeholders and help them to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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16. भोपाल गैस त्रासदी से लेकर विशाखापत्तनम में गैस रिसाव तक कई रासायनिक आपदाओं ने भारत में खतरनाक रसायनों (HAZCHEM) द्वारा उत्पन्न जोखिमों को ध्यान में लाया है। इसके दृष्टिगत, भारत में रासायनिक आपदा प्रबंधन (CDM) की तैयारियों के साथ-साथ इसमें व्याप्त कमियों की भी विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Multiple chemical disasters from the Bhopal gas tragedy to gas leak in Visakhapatnam have brought into focus the risks posed by hazardous chemicals (HAZCHEM) in India. In view of this, discuss the preparedness as well as gaps in Chemical Disaster Management (CDM) in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Bhopal gas tragedy-like chemical disaster have crippled the development of people and their families affected by it.

RISKS POSED BY HAZARDOUS CHEMICALS

→ Skin exposure to chemicals can cause skin burns

→ Radioactive chemicals can trigger radioactive reactions in the body of humans and can cause mortality

→ Damage to eyes, ears → Blidness can be caused

→ Damage to brain.

→ Impact on birds and animals in the region

→ Crippling of humans for life and for generations

→ Adverse impact on pregnant woman and her foetus

→ Vicious cycle of poverty can be triggered due to these gas leaks.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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PREPAREDNESS IN CDM (Chemical Disaster Management)

→ Effective surveillance of Chemical industries through SCADA systems.

→ Periodic review of disaster risk reduction strategies of chemical industric

→ Regular drills by employees of these industries to combat chemical disaster

→ ~~Extre~~ Installation of sensors to detect chemical leaks.

→ Mock drills on evacuation and rehabilitation of people during and after disaster

→ Procurement of medicines needed to remedy diseases resulting

from such disaster

→ Capacity-building of industry employees and doctors to prevent, mitigate and adapt to chemical disasters.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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GAPS.

→ Weak monitoring of systems

→ Obsolete machinery parts

→ Poor capacity-building

→ Ineffective engagement with other foreign organisations in dealing with such disasters.

→ Awareness needs to be generated among industry employees on how to kickstart industry machinery after lockdown so that there is no gas leakage.

→ Petroleum Explosives Organisation (PESO) to take the lead in building capacities of all stakeholders to manage chemical disasters.

17. महामारी के समय सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य से संबंधित वस्तुओं और सेवाओं के उदारीकरण की बढ़ती मांग ने वर्तमान बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था के संबंध में महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को उठाया है। विवेचना कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)
The growing demand for liberalisation of public health-related goods and services amidst the pandemic has raised critical issues with regard to the current intellectual property regime. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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During Covid-19, there was massive demand for:

- Oxygen cylinder,
- Concentrators,
- Vaccines,
- Drugs
- Masks

for combating the Pandemic. This demand could not be met mere by domestic production.

Hence, these products had to be imported as there was increasing demand for liberalisation of these health-related groups. However, IPR issues were related to some of these goods.

IPR ISSUES

- Foreign pharma companies do extensive research on developing drugs and vaccines

→ Hence a patent is granted to them which provides to them a monopoly right to produce and sell their goods.

→ These goods are sold at high prices, which are unaffordable to most Indians.

→ Indian government can impose Compulsory Licensing so that Indian Companies can manufacture affordable generic versions of these patented goods.

→ However, India took a bold step at WTO and along with South Africa, pleaded for a TRIPS waiver on vaccines produced by foreign companies.

→ This waiver would waive patent protection during time of pandemic and ensure access to vaccines to the developing world at affordable cost.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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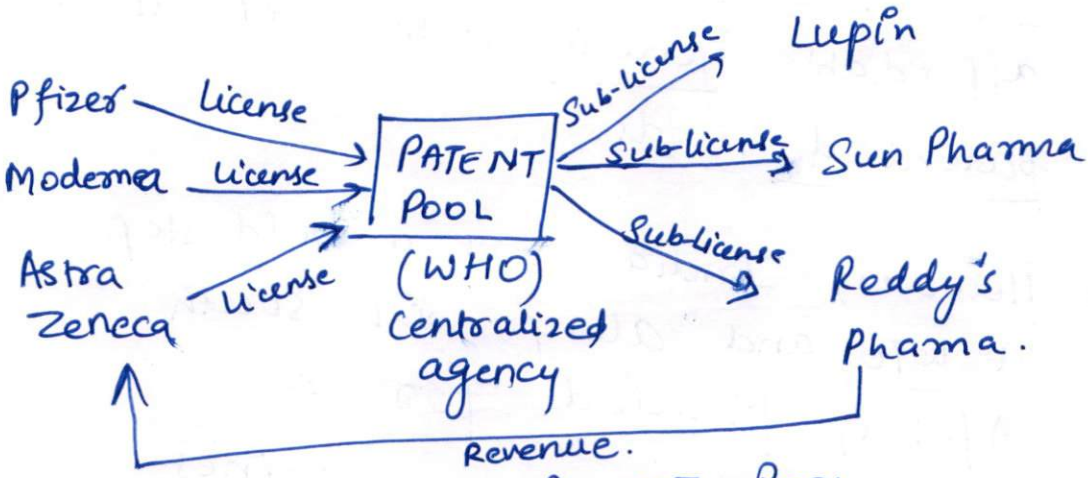
→ The concept of PATENT POOLS also came up during pandemic which would help WHO to pool patent licenses from different companies like Pfizer, Moderna and then WHO can sub-license these to generic manufacturers to produce vaccines at affordable cost.



CONCEPT OF PATENT POOL IN IPR (came up in Doha Declaration 2001)

The WTO needs to consider ~~the~~ India's request for TRIPS waiver so that the world can access vaccines and get relief from the Pandemic soon.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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18. भारत में रक्षा प्रौद्योगिकियों के स्वदेशीकरण में उप-इष्टतम परिणामों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए जो रक्षा क्षेत्र में स्वदेशीकरण की गति को तीव्र कर सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Highlighting the reasons behind suboptimal results in indigenization of defence technologies in India, suggest measures which can accelerate the pace of indigenization in the defence sector. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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REASONS BEHIND SUBOPTIMAL RESULTS IN INDIGENIZATION OF DEFENCE TECHNOLOGIES

→ Lack of funding

→ Poor institutional support

→ Private sector was not allowed into defence sector for a long time

→ Monopoly of Public sector in defence

→ Inadequate Capacity Building

→ Lack of collaboration with foreign Companies

→ Defence Contracts and deals did not ensure Transfer of Technology to India.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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MEASURES :-

→ Defence Contracts during procurement of defence equipment should insist on Transfer of Technology from foreign companies

→ Capacity building of HAL, DRDO

→ Institutional support needs to be strengthened

→ More budget allocation for R&D.

→ All this will ensure accelerated indigenization in the defence sector.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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19. अंतर्राष्ट्रीय सीमाओं की रक्षा के लिए विभिन्न केंद्रीय सशस्त्र पुलिस बलों की अवधारणा के पीछे के कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में इन बलों के योगदान पर भी प्रकाश डालिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the factors behind conceptualization of different Central Armed Police Forces for guarding the international borders. Also, highlight the contribution of these forces in ensuring security of India. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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20. धन शोधन (मनी लॉन्ड्रिंग) गतिविधियों के लिए आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के दुरुपयोग के संदर्भ में, उनकी सुभेद्यता पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उन सुधारात्मक उपायों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए, जो आभासी परिसंपत्तियों के उपयोग से उत्पन्न जोखिमों को कम करने के लिए अपनाए जा सकते हैं। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Discuss the vulnerability of virtual assets in terms of their misuse for money laundering activities. Also, state corrective measures that can be taken to mitigate the risks posed by the use of virtual assets. (Answer in 250 words) 15

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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